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## ITALY AFFECTED BY OVERTHROW OF FIUME GOVERNMENT

Council of Ministers Discusses  
New Adriatic Crisis—  
Fascisti Under Arms

ROME, March 4 (By The Associated Press)—A council of ministers today discussed at length the crisis in Fiume, which has greatly complicated the already difficult situation confronting the new Cabinet. Signor Castelli, who has already represented the government at Fiume, was dispatched there immediately to investigate the situation and advise the best means to adopt.

The attitude of President Zanella, who has been forced to hand over the government to the National Committee of Defense, does not appear quite clear here. Shortly after he assumed power, in October last, he came to Rome and obtained a loan of 200,000,000 lire. He then expressed a great belief in the Italian aspirations in Fiume, but upon his return to that place almost immediately incurred the enmity of the Italian element.

Details of yesterday's fighting are now becoming available here. From early yesterday morning forces of Fascisti, Legionaries and Republicans have been in possession of the city. They captured the posts and telegraphs, and before their advance the body of police organized by President Zanella retired to the Government Palace. The government forces were supplied with plenty of arms and ammunition and prepared for determined resistance, still hoping to master the revolution.

### Obliged to Retire

Their first line of defense was a wall inclosing the small part in which the palace stands. They were soon obliged to retire inside the building, however, as their posts behind the walls of the park were dominated by the enemy fire from the windows and roofs of surrounding houses.

President Zanella's forces then placed machine guns on the roof of the palace, which for some time checked the progress of their assailants.

Signor Giunta, leader of the Fascisti, then captured an armored motor boat, belonging to the Italian Navy, in the neighboring bay of Abbazia, and with its guns opened fire against the palace. About 30 65-millimeter shells were thrown into the building, doing considerable damage.

### Attack Against Palace

Italian torpedo boats stationed in Fiume harbor succeeded in capturing the motor boat, but the latter was again seized by the Fascisti who resumed their bombardment, and the attack against the palace became general. Unable to resist longer, the defenders of the palace hoisted a white flag and sent Signor Sterzich as an envoy to the Fascisti headquarters to negotiate a surrender.

President Zanella has signed a statement in which he says: "I solemnly declare I retire forever from public life in Fiume renouncing any aspiration of a political character, and pledging myself on my word of honor never to participate directly or indirectly, or through persons in the public life of Fiume, to encourage

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## 'Hoss Shoein' Rivalry Keen in Maine Town

Advertiser of Expert Work Is  
Challenged by Old-Time Shoer

CARIBOU, Me., March 3 (Special Correspondence)—Old-time blacksmiths in this town, men who have shod horses ever since they were able to toddle into the shop and help "xanthan" operate the "bellows," are considerably disturbed over the recent advertising campaign of a "scientific horseshoer." They have taken this to mean indirectly that they don't know how to shoe "hoses" and they propose to settle at once and for all time the question of superiority of methods.

The newcomer has been challenged to meet in a horse-shoeing contest one of the representative horseshoers of the town. It is proposed that three horses shall be chosen, a driving horse, a trotter and a work horse, and that the challenger shall proceed to shoe the "off side" of each horse while the challenged busies himself with the "high side." The three horses shod, a board of three judges, two of them from out of town, shall compare the two jobs, and make its decision.

## ARGUMENTS FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDIES

Marine Association Closes Ses-  
sion—E. A. Filene Proposes  
Cheaper Tourist Travel

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Special) Indications at the closing session of the National Merchant Marine Association today were that the association will go on record as favoring the Administration scheme for shipping relief by government subsidies. Although the opposition was represented among the speakers, the general sentiment was decidedly favorable to the proposal.

The right of the United States to enact legislation favoring its own shipping, despite the protests of Great Britain and other countries, was emphasized by George Chamberlain, Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Chamberlain called attention to the avowed opposition of the British Government to President Harding's scheme and to the threat of a bitter shipping war, and declared that a "country which has granted subventions and subsidies direct for purposes of competition has not the right to protest against the proposed aid to American shipping."

The most serious obstacles to the development of an American merchant marine prepared to meet the competition of other countries, Mr. Chamberlain said, are the inidicous propaganda of these same competitors to the effect that since foreign ships are prepared to carry cargoes more cheaply, it is worthless to maintain American operated ships and the large differential due to higher cost of construction and operation of American ships.

"If American shipping is not to be driven entirely from the seas," he asserted, "this differential must be made by subvention, direct or indirect, permitted by congressional action."

The plan of government subsidies was proposed by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, on the ground that the his-

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## PRESIDENT HOLDS BONUS CERTIFICATE WORST SCHEME YET

Mr. Harding Still Believes There  
Should Be Sales Tax  
or no Bonus

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Special)—President Harding stands today on the question of soldier bonus legislation exactly where he stood on Feb. 16. In a letter, written on that date to Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the President proposed that a sales tax be adopted to raise the money for the bonus, or that bonus legislation be abandoned.

Although the President has made no public announcement of his opinion of the certificate scheme he has, through a friend, sent word to Republican leaders at the Capitol, that he considers it the worst scheme yet devised.

The sales tax seems to be lost. The President, unless he changes his opinion completely, will not support the certificate scheme. The President, as he made plain in his letter to Mr. Fordney, does not approve the passage of a soldier bonus bill unless specific legislation is enacted to raise the money to pay the bonus.

As a nonpartisan has expressed it: "The Republican Party has both hands full of trouble and does not know where to lay it down."

### Leaders Uneasy

The leaders of the party are asserting with outward manifestation of satisfaction that the way out of the bonus tangle has been found by the "certificate plan," but there are not wanting indications that the assurance is less perfect than is assumed.

There is undoubtedly uneasiness regarding the attitude the President will ultimately take as the result of the pressure and cross-pressure being brought to bear upon him. It was made plain at the White House yesterday afternoon that he stood just where he did when he wrote the letter to Mr. Fordney. In that letter R.M. Harding said that he had looked into the subject of issuing short-time Treasury notes or long-time bonds to meet the financial obligations of the proposed bonus legislation and had found that neither was feasible.

The question is being asked, would not the certificate scheme come within the same category? Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, looking at it as a banker, does not think it would, quite, but he is by no means enthusiastic for it, only less bitterly opposed to it than he was to other means of taking money from the Treasury to pay a bonus to service men. The Treasury is not in a situation to stand any further drain upon it. There is going to be a large deficit at the end of the fiscal year, how large officials are not prepared to say. They are putting their wits to work now to take care of obligations already assumed, such as the Victory notes, for the payment of which special arrangements have had to be made. It is not believed that the Internal Revenue Bureau is going to be able to make a good showing in the collection of taxes. In fact it is learned on the best authority that demoralization prevails in that branch of the Treasury.

Prudent savings depositors have had to be made. It is not believed that the Internal Revenue Bureau is going to be able to make a good showing in the collection of taxes. In fact it is learned on the best authority that demoralization prevails in that branch of the Treasury.

### Differences Within Ranks

In the councils of the party, several facts loom obstinately. The foremost is that some sort of legislation has to be enacted. The next in importance is, what can it be which will not stultify the party or make its plight worse than if it passed no legislation when it goes before the country for next autumn's elections? And by no means insignificant are the differences of opinion within the party ranks as to how the escape from the difficulty is to be made.

Meanwhile the Ways and Means Committee is feeling its way. Mr. Fordney has announced that there will be a meeting of the full committee early next week. Several changes have been made in the scheme. One is a reduction in the ultimate value of the certificate, so that the increase at the end of 20 years will amount to only 25 per cent instead of 40 per cent, an estimated saving of \$225,000 to the government. The following provision was made to safeguard the soldiers' right and prevent usury.

The certificate of insurance shall have a loan value of 50 per cent of its compensation value from the date of issue if presented to any national bank or trust company or bank organized under state laws. The highest rate of interest that can be charged by the banks shall not exceed 2 per cent above the rate charged by the Federal Reserve Bank on 90-day loans in the district where such loan is made.

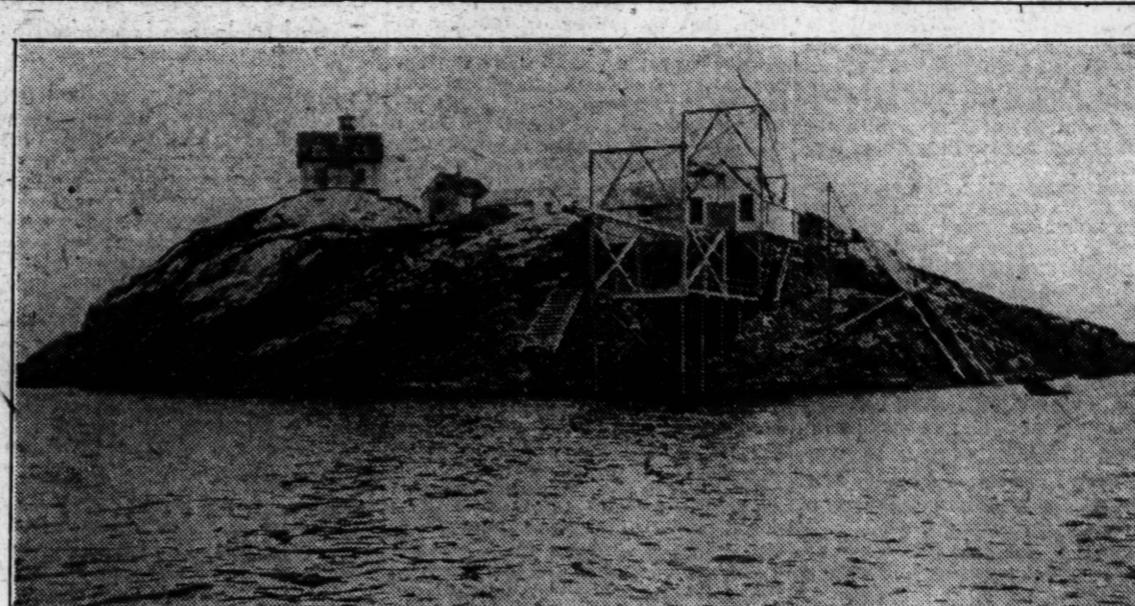
The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has declared, through its president, Joseph DeFrees, that it regards a general bonus paid through certificates just as objectionable as one paid in cash. It would mean a return to war conditions, it is declared.

Representatives are also being made that bankers would hesitate to use their resources for the prescribed period and that the proposal would have the same effect upon the money market as if the government borrowed the money and lent it to the soldiers.

### Hostile Comment in Wall Street

NEW YORK, March 4 (Special)—Prominent bankers here were generally averse to committing themselves on the question of the bonus certif-

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Egg Rock Light

Beacon appears at top of house in left of picture

## COURT WILL DECIDE DEPOSITORS' RIGHTS

Prudential Savings Debtors May  
Get 80 Per Cent, Under  
One Theory

depositors have no right to any of the assets of the commercial side, until the assets of the savings department have been completely and finally liquidated and distributed and that then they shall share equally with the commercial depositors on the basis of the amount of the deficit then existing in the savings department. The third theory is a compromise between the other two: That any available cash in the commercial department may be claimed by savings depositors according to the balance on their accounts which is actually unpaid at the time of the commercial department distribution. That is, this theory allows for dividends already paid savings depositors, but not for what they may later receive from their own savings department assets.

## DEPUTIES LOCKED UP IN ARGENTINA

Legislators Held Prisoner in At-  
tempt to Force Election

BUENOS AIRES, March 4 (By the Associated Press)—The Associated and Assembly of the Province of Tucuman have been held prisoners for more than 24 hours without food by order of the President of the Senate in an attempt to force the election of a federal senator.

The Legislative Building in the city of Tucuman, the capital, is surrounded by firemen and armed civilians, and latest dispatches declare that revolver fighting is going on inside the building. The police are reported to be endeavoring to gain entrance and liberate the deputies, and excitement is running high.

The Speaker of the Assembly has telephoned President Irigoyen, declaring that the legislators are in danger and asking that federal troops be detailed to protect them. The President instructed the troops to take measures to prevent bloodshed.

**Fever Deepening St. Lawrence River**  
TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, made a declaration in the Legislature that he was absolutely in favor of the movement to deepen the St. Lawrence River and develop its water powers. "The movement," he said, "is the promoter of sound and good international relations."

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## EGG ROCK LIGHT TO SHINE NO MORE

Automatic Beacon Off Nahant  
Will Be Dismantled

Egg Rock Light, in Lynn and Swampscott Bay, after 65 years' service as a warning beacon for mariners, has passed its stage of usefulness and will be discontinued April 17, according to Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of the second lighthouse district in Boston.

The light will be dismantled and re-installed in some other station, where in the opinion of the light house service, it will be of greater service. Located about half-way between a jutting arm of the Swampscott shore at Little's Point, on a straight line with the extreme tip of Little Nahant, and the estate of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the oval-shaped compact field-spar rock, towering 85 feet out of the water at high tide, is an imposing sight, from any point along the shore. There are few light stations along the entire shore where a landing is more uncertain, because of the rush of water around the rock. It is considered even more hazardous than Minot's Light.

Captain Eaton declared that when the light was installed Sept. 15, 1857, many small coast schooners were using the Lynn and Swampscott bays. Today the waters in this vicinity are seldom used by anything except sailing craft and pleasure boats. All deep draft vessels now pick a route many miles off shore from Egg Rock, while coastwise ships bound for Lynn use the waters in outer Boston bay, and follow the channel around the other side of Nahant into Lynn harbor.

The buildings on the rock will be be-  
fitted for sale May 29.

Since the war, Egg Rock light has been without a keeper, the government having installed an automatic white gas light, requiring attention only a

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## BOSTON RENTS PAST PEAK, HOUSING OFFICIAL DECLARES

Tendency to Fall Is Recognized by Real Estate Men,  
Chief Adjudicator of Mayor's Committee  
Says—Building to Be Pushed

Rents in Boston have reached and probably passed their peak, so that all except those in the lowest class are more likely to go down than up this year, Herbert A. Ellis, chief adjudicator of the Mayor's rent and housing committee, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing a report from Chicago that landlords in that city are issuing notices of increases to take effect in May 1.

Owners, Mr. Ellis said, already recognize the tendency. Though many complaints from tenants still reach his office, they are fewer than a year ago. Talk in real estate circles is indicative of a decline. It is generally recognized that with lower incomes due to business readjustment, tenants cannot afford to pay high rents. Because of this situation, largely, many owners and renting agents required leases for a year, in renting last autumn, or at least to Sept. 1.

It is believed by Mr. Ellis that Mayor Curley's recent announcement that assessments would be raised on the lists of April 1, to correspond to rent increases, has had a pronounced restraining effect on landlords. There are expectations also of new buildings to be erected next spring and summer, which will probably lower rents in older buildings. The retention of tenants in the older buildings through satisfaction and a feeling of good will, is seen to be desirable.

Raises Are Exceptional  
There are three classes of tenement rents," said Mr. Ellis, "those below \$25, those from \$25 to \$30, and those higher still. The present tendency is to create a crush in the middle class, inasmuch as the figures of the first class have been rising and those of the third going down during the last few months.

"One of the great difficulties is that prospective tenants themselves seldom try to learn from other tenants of the same district or building what rents are being paid. In consequence, boosting of rents constantly is tried on newcomers and if successfully carried out this causes increases all around.

"Another trouble lies in the fact that purchasers of rental property are willing to pay very high prices on the market today, often far above the assessors' valuation. Excessive rents often follow the advent of new landlords because a large return from the excessive sales price is considered justifiable by the new owner, from a purely business standpoint.

"On the whole, the landlords are considering rationally the present situation, and I see no reason why the great percentage of the people of our city who must rent should not look forward to a general lowering of costs by next autumn. With labor and construction material costs falling, it is an obvious economic fact that rents must move in the same direction. The trend is in the right direction and the cases of raises are merely exceptional."

Building Again Profitable  
It is probable that there will be a considerable increase in building operations in the spring." Frederick H. Curtiss, chairman and agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, says in his monthly review, for February, issued today.

The review, in part, says: "Although the amount of building being constructed at the present time is less than it was last summer, due to the natural slackening during the winter months, nevertheless the decline has not been as large as is usually experienced. The value of the contracts being awarded and permits for new buildings being issued indicate that there will be a considerable increase in building operations this spring."

"The building costs have decreased now to such a point that they bear approximately the same relation to rents as they did in 1913. In other words, the owner of a building constructed at the present time can receive nearly as large a return on his investment as he did before the war.

"There still remains an insufficient amount of mortgage money to finance a large volume of building although this is seemingly being overcome."

## FIGHT "JUST BEGUN" FOR A NEW PRISON, DECLARES SENATOR

Lewis Parkhurst Says Humane  
Reasons Call for End of  
Charlestown Edifice

Although the Senate has voted 19 to 3 against Senator Lewis Parkhurst's bill for a modern state prison in place of the present antiquated and unsanitary structure in Charlestown, the senator is by no means through with the proposition. Senator Parkhurst will not be member of the General Court next year but he has served notice on the Legislature and the people that he has "just begun to fight" for an institution that will be worthy of the commonwealth and present-day civilization.

Reverberations have already begun to come from the Senate's rejection of the Parkhurst Bill. The facts and figures presented by the Senator were such as to convince considerable numbers of the people, even though they failed to bring favorable action by the legislative body the people elect. It appears already that the public is going to show an increasing disinclination to accept, as an explanation of the defeat of such legislation, the plea that it is not politically expedient and that it endangers the motto of the State Republican Party in the fall campaign: "We reduced taxes."

General Condemnation  
Legislatively the state prison bill is practically eliminated for this session. There is a chance of revival in the House, where the bill might be substituted for the adverse report. This revival, however, is not likely.

The Parkhurst Bill has proceeded against great odds, and its career is quite interesting. The voiced opposition found its chief reliance in the belief that there is plenty of cell room in other penal institutions, and that the project is too expensive. Attempt was made to entangle the measure with the pending fight on the consolidation of county jails.

However, the vote of the Senate is illuminating. Eight senators within the last year have signed their names to special reports condemning the existing prison in the most emphatic terms. Senators Gardner, W. Pearson of Lowell, Leonard F. Hardin of Huntington, and Carl C. Emery of Newburyport affixed their names to the report of the commission on state administration and expenditures. This report declared that "the State prison at Charlestown is obsolete, and there appears to be no question but that it should

## FIGHT "JUST BEGUN" FOR A NEW PRISON, DECLARER SENATOR

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Norfolk and Suffolk, George D. Chamberlain of Hampden and Harry A. Cooke of Worcester signed their names.

"The committee wishes to say, the report says, "that no human being is bad enough to deserve confinement in such a place or dangerous enough to need it. Many of the conditions which continue to put the brand of the prison on the inmates are undoubtedly due to the survival of the Bastille type of prison architecture which is so well exemplified by the state prison at Charlestown. No reforming influence, however humane and generous, would long survive in the atmosphere of such a place."

"It should be said that the management at the prison or the Department of Correction is in no way responsible for the lack of adequate facilities. For years the recommendation has been made by them to the Legislature that a new prison was a vital need, but the lack of money or a diversity of opinion as to the proper location of the new institution has delayed the Legislature in granting the authority, and also prevented the appropriation of money for needed improvements on the old structure.

"Hence the committee is a unit in recommending that the present prison site be immediately abandoned and that a modern prison be erected on a more suitable site."

One of these eight Senators is found recorded with Mr. Parkhurst in favor of his bill. He was joined by two members of the upper branch, only Senators George H. Carrick of Middlesex and Henry S. Clark, of Suffolk.

### Origin of Bill

The final chapter of Senator Parkhurst's story for a new state prison has not yet been written. The opening chapters, however, are still valuable and will be reviewed again before the issue is settled.

The Senator explains that his attention was first called to the question of the state prison by the report of the Commissioner of Correction, whom he had never met. The report sent Mr. Parkhurst to Charlestown to investigate for himself. He found the prisoners confined in granite cubicles into which a negligible amount of light and air can creep. He found the "bucket system" of prehistoric prison days in vogue. He found the men fed under the worst of conditions. He failed to find adequate facilities for any instruction which a large number of the inmates are eager to get, for hospitals or for the proper kind of work or exercise.

Convinced that the warden has performed little short of a miracle in accomplishing what he has with what he has to do with, Senator Parkhurst filed a bill for a new state prison. He filed it without the sanction, advice or cooperation of the Commissioner of Correction or the Warden of the State Prison. He filed it as a citizen of the Commonwealth rather than as a member of the Senate, and he defended it before the Committee on Public Institutions and the floor of the Senate as such.

His bill provides for a state prison commission of three, to be appointed by the Governor, to hold office for five years. One would be the Commissioner of Correction and the other two citizens of the Commonwealth, and men of broad business experience.

This commission would be charged with the selection of a site, the disposal of the present site, the administration of the work of building and getting the new prison under way. A sum of \$2,000,000 would be appropriated under the bill, although expenditure would not be immediate.

### New Proposal Offered

Senator Parkhurst urges this bill, on the fundamental object incorporated in it, on the bases of humanity, education and business common sense. The evidence on the first two points, he presents from the results of his investigation and the investigations of others specially charged with this duty. Mr. Parkhurst presented to the Senate a plan of a state prison,

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Indoor Athletic Meet, representative athletes of eastern colleges taking part; Mechanics Hall, 8 o'clock.

Bowdoin College Glee Club, annual concert; Hotel Vendome, 8 o'clock.

Park Street Club, William H. O'Brien, chief of division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, to lecture on "History of the Telegraph and Telephone and the Policy of State Regulation"; B. Y. M. C. A., Boylston street, 8 o'clock.

Boston Masonic Club, lecture by Edward C. R. Bagley, Boston Commissioner of Massachusetts on "Prisons of Massachusetts and the Higher Officers of the State"; 448 Beacon Street, 8 o'clock.

Dartmouth College, class of '22, dinner; Boston City Club, 6 o'clock.

Boston Art Club, lecture by Dr. Jonathan C. Day on "Economic Relations," 8:30 o'clock.

Second Plattsburg Camp, 5th Company, dinner; Boston City Club, 7 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Ave., Saturday Nighters, special concert 7:30 o'clock. Basketball game between Boston University School of Theology and Y. M. C. A., 8 o'clock.

Sigma Phi Fraternity, dinner; Boston City Club, 7 o'clock.

Boston Pan-Hellenic Association, dinner; Brunswick Hotel, 6:30 o'clock.

Northeastern College, engineers' department, meeting and entertainment; Boston City Club, 8 o'clock.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Hyde Park branch, dinner; Parker House, 6 o'clock.

Burdett College Alumni, dinner; Boston City Club, 6:30 o'clock.

American Literary Association, meeting; the Home Gallery, 7:30 o'clock.

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patterned after one of the most pre-eminently modern in the country.

Throughout his championship of the proposal the Senator made it plain that he was moved by no desire to "coddle" the inmates of the institution. In his proposed plan he provides that the prison proper should cover 25 acres inclosed with a high, unscalable wall that would inspire discipline within it. He provides for a modern cell house, a dining room and service building, a chapel, school room and library, a hospital, a central heat and power plant, space for exercise, and a workshop where the inmates may be employed in productive labor.

As a business man, the economic aspects of the present prison problem interest him considerably. On this he placed his chief reliance, and he drew up an incontrovertible brief on this phase with the help of a practiced economist.

### Saving to State

Senator Parkhurst sets the estimated cost of the prison by contract at \$2,170,000. From this he estimates that a total of \$520,000 can be saved by the employment of inmate labor. Further, \$850,000 can be deducted from the total cost by the sale of the property at Charlestown, as valuable per square foot as the land outside the city, where the prison would be built, would be per acre.

These deductions would bring the contract cost of the structure and land down to \$300,000. There could be added economies estimated at \$65,593 a year through reduction in the number of guards now necessary for the present prison, through better administration of the food through decent methods;

through an efficient heat, light and power plant; through savings from necessary repairs; through transfer of men from non-productive to productive work and through increased industrial efficiency.

Taking the figures for past years, Senator Parkhurst finds that the annual average transfer from prison industries to the general funds of the State are \$38,067. This, added to the annual economy would total \$103,593, and will provide for interest at 4 per cent and liquidate the \$800,000 expenditure for the net cost of the prison in nine years and five months.

"Therefore," Senator Parkhurst says, "after the most careful examination of which I am capable, I feel, as a business man, that this Commonwealth, for business reasons alone, not only afford to build a new state prison, but it cannot afford not to build it, for it is losing at least \$50,000 every year that it remains in Charlestown, and has been losing that amount annually for the last 10 years."

## ARGUMENTS FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDIES

(Continued from Page 1)

tory of subsidies shows that they have never operated to stimulate shipping, and have not been a factor in building up the American merchant marine.

Mr. Fletcher advocated as relief measures a revival of the Bureau of Marine Insurance in the Treasury Department, to supply insurance at cost to all American vessels. Government operation of shipping board vessels, which have in the past been largely in the hands of private operators, the senator said, would work out successfully if given a fair trial.

Edward A. Filene, of Boston, in addressing the convention, presented an idea for the use of idle American ships to carry American travelers to Europe at rates reasonable enough to attract a large number of tourists who otherwise could not afford a vacation on the continent. He pointed out that this would give the steamship companies return cargoes, something always lacking in the old immigration trade, which today has been very materially reduced by governmental restriction.

Americans love vacations, the speaker said, and large numbers of them would go to Europe if the traveling cost and the living expenses in Europe were reasonable. Such conditions would develop a new class of tourists. Teachers, farmers, young business and professional men, soldiers who want to revisit the battlefields of France, and a considerable body of students, all would be attracted by a new mode of travel at a new price.

The tourist agencies, with their conducted parties, have systematized their service to the various European countries until one feels that the trip could not be taken more reasonably than now so long as regular means of travel and first-class hotels are used," Mr. Filene continued.

"The agency tours have brought pleasure and profit to thousands. The continuing success of these enterprises is a good enough certificate of their reliability and efficiency.

"But there is room for cheaper and simpler facilities, and a chance to care for people in a more wholesale way. I am told that such a passenger ship as the George Washington ferried over, during the war, a number of soldiers considerably more than twice as great as her ordinary passenger capacity, and that boats of the United Fruit Company, that normally carry 150 passengers, carried as high as 1500 soldiers; that a 750 gross ton ship, which will transport 75 first-class and 45 second-class passengers, will carry from 800 to 900 troops. I

am further informed that subsistence costs, which are about \$1.75 a day for first-class passengers, are only 75 cents a day for troops.

"What has been done can be done again. Facilities that our young men found good enough in war time are good enough for us in peace time. There is no need that we should go back to luxurious travel—no need, at least, that by failing or refusing to provide facilities for simple and inexpensive travel we shall deny the opportunity of foreign travel to the masses of our people who cannot afford to pay from \$100 to \$500 for a one-way passage across the ocean. Would it not be possible to provide for our men—the service would not doubt have, for a time at least, to be limited to men—a transport service at moderate cost, just as the government provided a cheap but adequate transport service in 1917, 1918 and 1919?

"I want to submit to you steamship owners here the question whether you would not find it to your advantage to arrange to take shiploads of men over to Europe in much the same fashion as we took our soldiers to France during the war?"

"Whether the cost of a vacation in Europe could not be made to compare favorably with the cost of vacations in this country, especially as transportation and living costs would be combined in two of the four or six weeks of such a vacation? Whether the small profits that would be made from a very large number of passengers carried on the transport plan would not compare favorably with the larger profits made from passengers carried in the regular way?"

"There are many ships that are eating their heads off in idleness, at present, some of them, I am told, built for transports and not requiring to be entirely rebuilt inside to make them suitable. If these transports could be used, or if other ships could be refitted, as was done during the war, so that large numbers could be carried in them, would it not be possible greatly to reduce ocean fares?"

"This kind of traveler would not demand much more comfort than he gets on his annual camping trip! Cafeteria meals would appeal to him as economical and he would be satisfied, if necessary, to sleep in hammocks. Few stewards would be required to take care of such passengers. With only men on the boats the accommodations could be simplified in many ways."

In conclusion Mr. Filene said the experiences gained by such travel would induce international understanding, cement international friendships and, by making for world peace, increase our commerce, which, of course, would mean more prosperity for our business and our merchant marine.

## ITALY AFFECTED BY OVERTHROW OF FIUME GOVERNMENT

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agitations, propaganda or any action hostile to the Italian ideals and aspirations of Flume.

"I acknowledge as legitimate the sovereign power exercised by the Committee of National Defense, and declare that if I failed to be loyal to these pledges I should become unworthy to belong to civilized society."

### Zanella Police Escape

The Committee of National Defense immediately published a manifesto announcing to the people the definite fall of the Zanella Government, adding that the Constituent Assembly had assumed full powers. It set forth that the preservation of public order had been intrusted to the Italian carabinieri and other royal troops, and invited the Italian Government to assume the administration of the city.

The usual series of Sunday meetings have been prepared for tomorrow, with speakers addressing various foreign-born groups in their native tongues tomorrow afternoon, while the regular mass meetings at the city's two largest theaters are scheduled for tomorrow evening.

The Zanella police force, taking advantage of the disorder, succeeded in escaping and in concentrating in the neighboring village of Gravona, where, according to reports, it is enrolling Croats for a desperate attempt to capture Flume.

The Fascisti and Legionaries are remaining under arms and have formed a national guard of honor, so as to be ready for any attack.

### FIUME, March 4 (By The Associated Press)

The tourist agencies, with their conducted parties, have systematized their service to the various European countries until one feels that the trip could not be taken more reasonably than now so long as regular means of travel and first-class hotels are used," Mr. Filene continued.

"The agency tours have brought pleasure and profit to thousands. The continuing success of these enterprises is a good enough certificate of their reliability and efficiency.

"But there is room for cheaper and simpler facilities, and a chance to care for people in a more wholesale way. I am told that such a passenger ship as the George Washington ferried over, during the war, a number of soldiers considerably more than twice as great as her ordinary passenger capacity, and that boats of the United Fruit Company, that normally carry 150 passengers, carried as high as 1500 soldiers; that a 750 gross ton ship, which will transport 75 first-class and 45 second-class passengers, will carry from 800 to 900 troops. I

## TEXTILE STRIKE AREA IS ORDERLY

Hope Mills in Rhode Island Open for Third Successive Day and Picketing Is Limited

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4—The Hope Company's textile plant at Hope, R. I., first of the 13 Pawtuxet Valley mills closed by the Rhode Island textile strike six weeks ago to resume operations, opened this morning for the third successive day. There were no disorders. An agreement reached yesterday between Major Samuel A. Hall, commanding the troops in the valley, and James A. Dick, acting head of the strike organization, limited picketing operations to former employees of the Hope Mills, so the picket line this morning was smaller than on previous days.

In the past pickets had come from Natick, Peabody and other villages, many of them members of the so-called "iron battalion" which rules the valley before the advent of the troops. The management of the mill continues to claim that the plant is operating at 30 per cent of its capacity. Strike leaders maintain that only 23 operations were at work yesterday. The mill normally employs 260.

Mass meetings were called for today in Arctic, Crompton and other points in the Pawtuxet Valley to complete arrangements for "intensified picketing" to begin Monday at all mills where strikes are in progress, both in the Pawtuxet and Blackstone valleys. Announcement was made this morning at general strike headquarters in Arctic that a number of additional soup kitchens will be opened next week for the relief of unemployed operators. It is claimed that 3000 strikers are being given two meals daily at the chain of soup kitchens already in operation.

### Senator Moses Expected to Talk With Strike Leaders

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 4 (Special)—The opening of a strikers' relief commissary and the sale of tags under the auspices of the Manchester Central Labor Union, working for the benefit of the strikers, divided attention in this city this morning, as the third week of the textile strike drew to a close. From the moment it was opened early this morning, the new commissary, located in a downtown business block, was thronged with patrons, all of whom bore the union cards which entitled them to purchase provisions at near cost.

The union leaders had given up any hope of action by the congressional delegation before the first of next week. Both New Hampshire Senators, George H. Moses and Henry W. Keyes, last night acknowledged the telegrams sent them asking a congressional investigation of the textile situation here, but stated in their answering wires that they are awaiting further information on the way to them by mail.

Senator Moses, who leaves Washington for this city today, is expected to go into conference with the strike leaders either tomorrow evening or Monday. While he will take no action, he is regarded here as the man through whom the labor leaders can send their side of the question back to the New Hampshire Congressional group.

The usual series of Sunday meetings have been prepared for tomorrow, with speakers addressing various foreign-born groups in their native tongues tomorrow afternoon, while the regular mass meetings at the city's two largest theaters are scheduled for tomorrow evening.

The Zanella police force, taking advantage of the disorder, succeeded in escaping and in concentrating in the neighboring village of Gravona, where, according to reports, it is enrolling Croats for a desperate attempt to capture Flume.

The Fascisti and Legionaries are remaining under arms and have formed a national guard of honor, so as to be ready for any attack.

### FIUME, March 4 (By The Associated Press)

The tourist agencies, with their conducted parties, have systematized their service to the various European countries until one feels that the trip could not be taken more reasonably than now so long as regular means of travel and first-class hotels are used," Mr. Filene continued.

"The agency tours have brought pleasure and profit to thousands. The continuing success of these enterprises is a good enough certificate of their reliability and efficiency.

"But there is room for cheaper and simpler facilities, and a chance to care for people in a more wholesale way. I am told that such a passenger ship as the George Washington ferried over, during the war, a number of soldiers considerably more than twice as great as her ordinary passenger capacity, and that boats of the United Fruit Company, that normally carry 150 passengers, carried as high as 1500 soldiers; that a 750 gross ton ship, which will transport 75 first-class and 45 second-class passengers, will carry from 800 to 900 troops. I

## Text of President Harding's Letter to Mr. Fordney on Bonus Scheme

Following is the text of President Harding's letter of Feb. 16 to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, on the subject of the bonus:

In accordance with the promise made to yourself and your associates on the Senate and House committees, charged with the responsibility of formulating proposed bonus legislation, I carefully looked into the program of taxation which has been suggested. In addition thereto I have made inquiry into the feasibility of issuing either short-time Treasury notes or long-time bonds to meet the financial obligations which the proposed legislation will impose. It is not possible to commend to you either of the plans suggested.

It continues to be my best judgment that any compensation legislation enacted at this time ought to carry with it the provisions for raising the needed revenues, and I find myself unable to suggest any commendable plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a tax will distribute the cost of rewarding the former service men in such a manner that it will be borne by all the people whom they served, and does not commit the government to class imposition of taxes or the resumption of the burdens recently repealed, the maintenance of which can be justified only by a great war emergency.

It is fully realized how great is the difficulty which confronts the Congress in solving this difficult problem. I am aware of the strong sentiment in Congress in favor of this adjusted compensation. I have spoken approvingly myself, always with the reservation that the bestowal shall not have such injury to the country as will nullify the benefits to the former service men themselves which this expression of gratitude is designed to bestow.

It is not an agreeable thing to suggest that action be postponed again, but, frankly, I do not find myself favorable to the piecemeal payment plan, which is manifestly designed to avoid embarrassment to the treasury. The long-drawn-out payments will not afford an effective helpfulness to the service men.

We have no serious

## RADIO TO LINK GREENLAND WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Now Isolated Community Should Be Opened to Trade, Says Dr. Morten P. Porsild, Chief of Danish Arctic Station—Eskimos Thriving and Making Progress

"We were the happiest people to be found anywhere, while the World War was in progress," said Dr. Morten P. Porsild, telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of his experiences in Greenland. For 15 years Dr. Porsild has been chief of the Danish Arctic Station, at Godhavn, on the island of Disko, near the west coast of Greenland and 200 miles north of the arctic circle. He has been a visitor in Boston this week, at Harvard College and other institutions, and last night left for Ottawa, after lecturing before the New England Botanical Club. From the Canadian capital he will go to Chicago for a tour of university cities of the central states. In Boston he was a guest at the University Club.

Greenland's good fortune during the war, Dr. Porsild explained, lay in its isolation. For only three months of the year is it in touch with civilization. These are, of course, the summer months. Then a ship occasionally comes in, bearing news of the outer world. But throughout the long, dark winter there is no communication by ship or any other means. Greenland has no cable nor wireless. In April, 1921, the manager of the state telegraph cables of Denmark recommended establishment of a radio station in this far outpost of Danish rule, but no action has yet been taken. Some day (and it may be soon) the station will be built. Until that time the 200 Europeans and 12,000 Eskimos in Greenland will live as they are now living, in peaceful isolation.

**Effects of War Felt**

"We really got along very well," said Dr. Porsild. "When a ship goes out, we know that we must wait until another comes in, for all our news; that is all there is to it. We do not worry about those from whom we are parted; we simply wait."

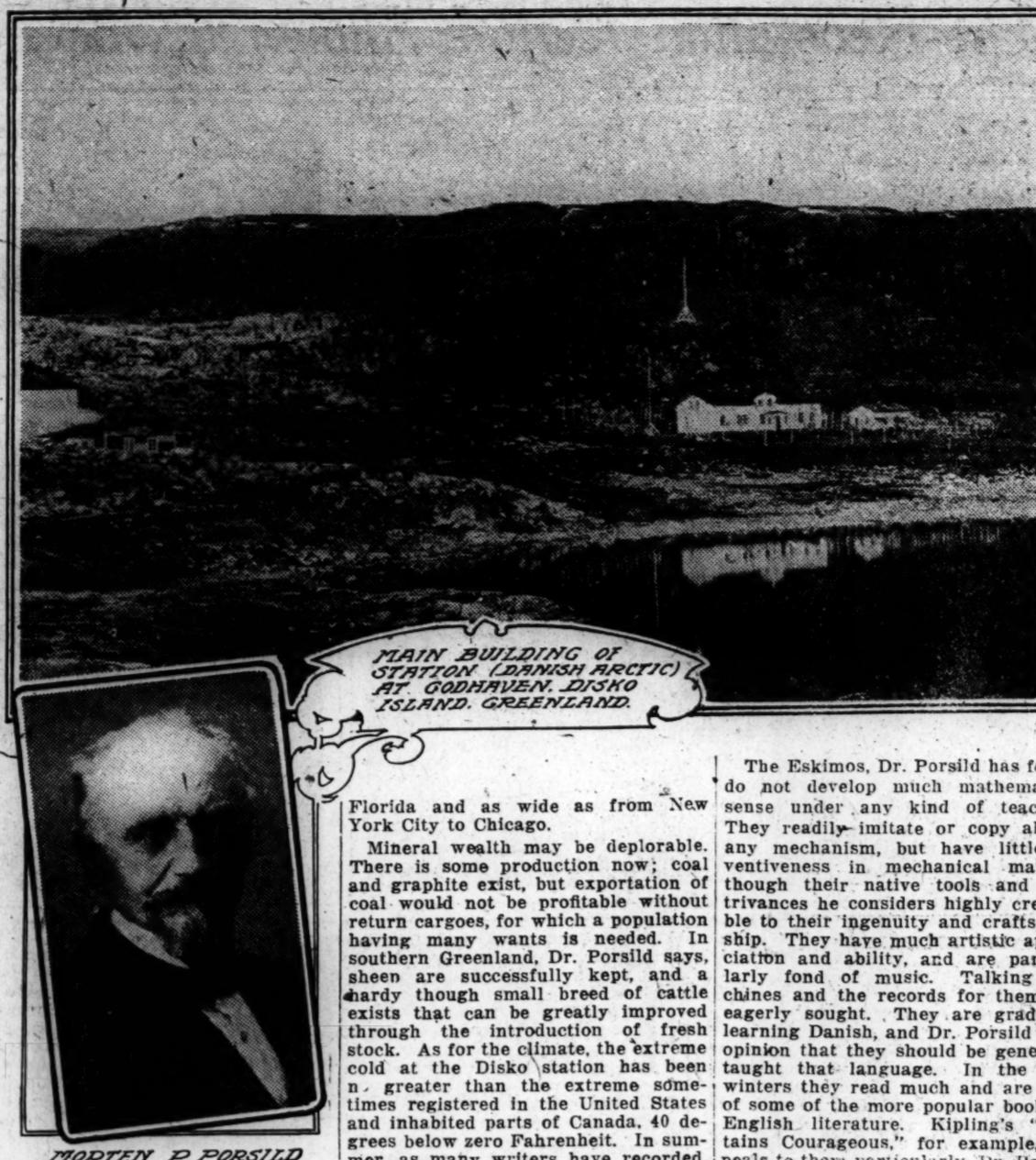
As the World War continued and its after-effects came, Greenland, like all the rest of the world, felt its economic effects. Wages and prices rose. They are now falling. But the Eskimos, living almost wholly to themselves, feel the effects but slightly. They are thriving, Dr. Porsild says, and making progress. There is less illiteracy among them, he believes, than in many parts of the United States, if not in the country as a whole. By hunting and fishing they supply their wants steadily; they have local self-government, schools and churches. The Danish Government has protected them from alcohol. In the last century their population has doubled.

In the matter of newspapers the Greenland Eskimos have what have often been advocated for a more complete civilization—journals owned, produced and distributed by the public. Every family in the community receives free a copy of the Atuagdallum (Something to Read), South Greenland monthly, more than 60 years old, published at Godhavn; or the Avangnalmiog (The Northlander), which is about 10 years old and is published at Godhavn. These are printed in Eskimo, with type similar to that used in American or European newspapers.

The Eskimos pay a sales tax for their public or common needs, the government taking one-fifth of the receipts from all sales of native products, and Dr. Porsild says this works very well.

### Racial Relation a Mystery

The Eskimos have been studied by Dr. Porsild because of his personal interest in the ethnological problem that they present. Occupying the largest area of all the aboriginal races now in existence, their relation to other races is still a mystery, he says. It is because of this interest, principally, that Dr. Porsild is now in the United States; he is studying the material to be found in the museums of the country. A botanist by training, his work at the Danish Arctic Station has included giving aid to a wide range of studies in the far northern



MORTEN P. PORSILD

MAIN BUILDING OF STATION (DANISH ARCTIC) AT GODHAVN, DISKO ISLAND, GREENLAND.

Florida and as wide as from New York City to Chicago.

Mineral wealth may be deplorable. There is some production now; coal and graphite exist, but exportation of coal would not be profitable without return cargoes, for which a population having no means wants is needed. In southern Greenland, Dr. Porsild says, sheep are successfully kept, and a hardy though small breed of cattle exists that can be greatly improved through the introduction of fresh stock. As for the climate, the extreme cold at the Disko station has been greater than the extreme sometimes registered in the United States and inhabited parts of Canada, 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. In summer, as many writers have recorded, Greenland has sometimes a temperature of 60 degrees or more in the shade, and the continuous light from the sun stimulates growth. Godhavn, Dr. Porsild says, has a mean temperature in July of 7 degrees centigrade (44.6 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit), and in February, the coldest month, of minus 27 degrees centigrade (16.6 degrees below zero Fahrenheit).

Dr. Porsild was asked what he thought of the enthusiastic forecast of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, recently made in magazine articles, that reindeer can be made to provide vast wealth in arctic regions.

### Eskimos Are Artistic

"I have read some of Mr. Stefansson's articles with much interest," he said, with a smile. "All I can say is that I would rather see the keeping of sheep extended first. Reindeer have not been introduced in Greenland yet, and I do not know when they will be."

"Knud Rasmussen's expedition for the study of the Eskimos, which began last summer with the expectation of staying three years, is now in winter quarters in the far north of America, he said, and is likely to result in valuable information.

### Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

ELL it not in Gath but tell it in Massachusetts today, there are very many Democrats and a formidable number of good Republicans who would have with delight the entry of Andrew James Peters of Jamaica Plain into the contest to be United States Senator.

Former Mayor Peters, when he was in Congress from the eleventh district, made one of the very best reputations in Washington as a competent representative. He was not a lime-light seeker but he represented his district and was ever an intelligent and hard worker. He kept his eyes wide open on national affairs with the result that Woodrow Wilson chose him to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Many men who are alive to the best interests of this Commonwealth and who are not carried away by the fistic of party fidelity would be pleased beyond measure to have more than one competent and available candidate for the United States Senate from whom to choose for the place this year.

It is very well known by Mr. Peters' closest friends that he does not enjoy Washington life. He is not fond of pomp and circumstance which are so dear to certain other men who have held the chair of Mayor of Boston. Mr. Peters always dodged everything of that kind he possibly could, hence his Yankee aversion to returning to formal and red tape Washington.

But there are many keen and hopeful Democrats as well as Republicans who have grown weary of the situation in their own party today who believe that sometimes the majority party would make a very splendid move were it to place Andrew James Peters at the top of its list of candidates to be voted for at the polls next November.

Francis X. Coyne, from the Eighteenth Suffolk Representative district, is sponsoring a five-cent Elevated fare bill in the Legislature and Mayor Curley has agreed to help Mr. Coyne and Mr. Coyne in turn will help, aid and assist Mr. Curley with his five-cent fare bill which is yet to be introduced.

Politics and five-cent fare bills make strange bedfellows, and Mayor Curley has forgiven Francis X. Coyne for his hostility during the recent mayoral campaign, for the representative is going to be very friendly to Mr. Curley's legislative program this year. Mr. Coyne went so far the other day as to predict on the floor of the House that Mr. Curley will be chosen governor some of these days by the people of Massachusetts.

ing through a stage of social and political upheaval. He does not look forward to the future through lugubrious spectacles. He particularly thinks that conditions in America are sound. Estimating national and international values at their best, President Harding nevertheless does not believe we have yet reached a stage where we can be "perfectly secure" without armed forces. That is why he deprecates, and will tenaciously oppose "extremes" if applied to either branch of our defenses.

### American Merchant Marine

Now that Congress is asked to subsidize the creation of a truly great American merchant marine, the President thinks it proper to call attention to its relation with national defense. An efficient, well-established, swift fleet of capable warships—and they can be kept efficient only if properly manned—would, in conjunction with a merchant fleet, constitute a vast bulwark of defense at sea. It is that kind of a bulwark—a good navy and a good merchant marine—that President Harding is bent upon maintaining.

The President deplores the squabbles between the naval and military authorities on one side and Congress on the other. He attributes it to mutual misunderstanding. The soldiers and the sailors are persuaded that Congress is not fully awake to defensive and strategic necessities. Congress, jealous of its prerogatives and authority, is inclined to resent interference from the men in uniform or even from their civilian administrators.

**Reasonableness of "Cuts"**

Mr. Harding let it be known that he especially regrets the controversy over naval fuel. It has its origin in the vast number of ships of war Uncle Sam rushed to completion to meet a vital emergency—squadrons of destroyers not now needed and the like. There must be a curtailment of any extravagance in the direction of maintaining useless vessels under costly steam. But the President insists the navy shall not be depleted. He is convinced Congress will not do that; for it would lack, in his opinion, the support of the people and certainly the sanction of the executive.

Wherever either the army or navy is "topheavy" with personnel, chiefly officers, the President sees the reasonableness of cuts. There will have to be a sane balancing all around. The Army, for example, lacks second lieutenants, but has too many officers of higher ranks. The "treaty navy," being smaller than the fleet once contemplated, will not have to look to Annapolis for as many graduate midshipmen. What number of cadets can usefully be graduated this year remains to be determined. The President conceived the inevitability of graduating fewer naval officers in the future.

**Dr. Faunce to go Abroad**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4—Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, will sail in the middle of July for Copenhagen, where he is to represent the Church Peace Union at the meeting of the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship through the Churches. Later he will visit the League of Nations at Geneva and will deliver two lectures at Oxford on "The Ethics of Patriotism."

### OLD UNIVERSITIES OF ENGLAND, TOPIC

Albert Mansbridge Next Lowell Institute Lecturer

Albert Mansbridge, member of the Royal Commission on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in 1919, will conduct the eighth course in the annual series of free public lectures given by the Lowell Institute. The course, consisting of eight lectures on "The Older English Universities," will begin next Tuesday at 5 p. m. and will be held on the following Tuesdays and Fridays, in the Rogers Building, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street.

The ninth course, the last of the season, will be held on Thursdays, Saturdays and Mondays, at 8 p. m., beginning on March 23. The subject is "Progress in Religion in the Greek World to the Christian Era." T. R. Glover, Fellow of St. John's College and public orator in the University of Cambridge, England, will lecture.

The current course is being conducted by William Morton Wheeler, dean of the Bussey Institute and professor of economic entomology, Harvard University, on "Social Life Among Insects." The lecture scheduled for next Monday is "Bees, Solitary and Social."

The dates and subjects for the lectures in the remaining courses follow:

Eighth course, by Albert Mansbridge, on "The Older English Universities": March 7, "The Medieval University"; March 10, "The Rise of Oxford and Cambridge"; March 14, "The Organization of Oxford and Cambridge"; March 17, "Life at Oxford and Cambridge"; March 21, "The Universities and Working Men and Women"; March 24, "The Influence of the Universities on British Life and Thought; Religious, Social, and Political"; March 28, "The Relationship of Oxford and Cambridge to Universities in General, Especially Those of the United States"; March 31, "The Power That Is in Them."

Ninth course, by T. R. Glover, on "Progress in Religion in the Greek World to the Christian Era": March 23, "Early Man and His Environment"; March 25, "Homer"; March 27, "The Beginnings of Greek Criticism"; March 30, "The Great Century of Greece"; April 1, "Plato"; April 3, "After Alexander"; April 6, "The Stoics"; April 8, "Gods of the Orient."

**Bates Men on Probation**

LEWISTON, Me., March 4—Mid-year examinations proved too much for 10 per cent of the 550 students enrolled at Bates College. Ten of the students were suspended, and 52 were placed on trial for another semester as failures of three-year examinations. The sophomore class is most seriously affected. The registrar of the Maine Institution announced a list of 33 students with an average rank approximating 90 or over. The "co-eds" lead in the honors.

## DEMAND FOR HUGE INDEMNITY SEEN AS MENACE TO WORLD

Business Man Declares Germany Could Pay Only With Manufactures, and Would Be Only Industrial Nation in World by the Time Whole Amount Was Paid

Insistence on an enormous indemnity from Germany constitutes a great danger to the world, in the opinion of Thomas W. Pelham, director of sales and counselor of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, who in addressing a conference of the Boston Export Round Table at the Boston City Club, last night, analyzed the present political and business situation in most of the leading countries of the world.

"Germany has no raw materials with which to pay her indemnity," said Mr. Pelham, "she therefore must pay with her manufactures." She would have to manufacture \$7,000,000,000 worth annually to meet her payments and live, which is about \$1,000,000,000 more than all the nations of the world have ever manufactured in a single year. Germany would be the only industrial nation in the world by the time the indemnity was paid.

"Germany could go down in ruin," he said, "and this would result in the financial ruin of France, England and even the United States. Great Britain sees that the handwriting on the wall and is willing to modify the terms of the peace treaty."

"Political and economic conditions in England have improved greatly in two years," said Mr. Pelham. "In France the industries are practically all going and there is very little unemployment, but the nation looks too much to the indemnity and not enough to her export trade."

"Conditions are improving in Belgium more rapidly than in any other European country. Her industries are running at capacity, but curiously enough, this condition is not as yet reflected in the Belgian franc—in its exchange value."

"The situation in Spain is seemingly good, but there is hostility to foreign commercial enterprises in the country which is reflected in excessive taxation of all enterprises controlled by foreigners."

"Denmark, Sweden and Norway are gradually coming back. Labor troubles have been numerous, especially in Sweden, due to the excessively high prices paid labor during the war."

Mr. Pelham delared a forecast of central Europe was as yet impossible. "The Polish debt is not worth a tenth of even the German mark," he said. "Russia's currency is so bad that 1,000,000 roubles can be had for \$1. But there are enough undeveloped resources in Russia to pay off the entire debt of the world," and the speaker held out the hope that this year would see a better government in Russia.

Australia and New Zealand were declared "back to normal." Mexico awaited only recognition by the United States. Brazil was in a somewhat better condition, and conditions were rapidly improving in Argentina.

Japan was the first nation to go back to normal, Mr. Pelham said. Conditions in India were on the mend. China's return to normal was very slow.

### Irish Lord Mayors Reelected

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The result of the elections for chairmen of the municipal bodies throughout Ireland show that very little change has been made in the personnel, and that the political outlook has already become broader. Men with Anti-Treaty views were successful in Dublin and even proposed by Treaties, and vice versa. This happened in the case of the Republican Donal O'Callaghan, who was elected to another year of office as Lord Mayor of Cork. The Unionist High Sheriff also supported him. Lord Mayor O'Neill of Dublin, having already beaten all previous records, was returned for a sixth year of office.

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Drawn from Women's Dresses, at Sixty-Five Dollars

## Introducing a Department of Dresses at Sixty-Five Dollars

New and Charming

Modish and Smart

E HAVE been more and more impressed with the fact that sixty-five dollars is the price that the majority of women will pay for a stylish dress of fine material and careful workmanship. With this idea in mind we have put weeks of careful thought into the selection of models and materials and into the analyses of all things which would help us to make this new department one of the most successful features of our dress business. We have gone to the best makers of fine dresses and to our own Custom Workroom, we have made our own selection of styles and models, and we have had made to our specifications the most attractive and stylish dresses which we could offer. Now we are ready to present to our customers the first complete showing of sixty-five dollar dresses in this new department. They are dresses of originality and unusual charm, designed with the closest attention to all the details which make a distinctive dress. The aim of this new department will be not to sell a large number of dresses of one style, but constantly to show new models which will appeal to women of the most fastidious tastes.

Dresses in many styles—exclusive models

Dresses for all daytime occasions

Dresses of lovely materials and colors

The drawings above show two of the charming styles from our new department. Scores of other dresses, equally lovely, will also be shown at sixty-five dollars.

At the left the sketch shows a Romaine Crepe Dress, effectively trimmed with lattice work on bodice and skirt.

\$65.00

The dress sketched at the right is of Canton Crepe, heavily beaded. The self panels form a graceful, irregular hem line.

\$65.00

## INDIAN GOVERNORS READY FOR ACTION

Viceroy's Conference Prepares  
Coordinated Policy to Uphold  
Law and Order

LONDON, March 4 (Special Cable)—The Indian viceroy has cabled Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, informing him that the Viceroy's conference with the governors of Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Punjab, and the United Provinces has resulted in a complete agreement upon the measures to be taken in the event of extension of the sedition movement. The Christian Science Monitor is informed further that vigorous steps will be adopted simultaneously in all the provinces if the occasion arises and that government authority will be maintained at all costs.

Supporters of the extremists in the provincial legislatures, who demanded discontinuance of the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and also the other measures under which sedition mongers are now incarcerated in jails on the ground that the governor of Bombay did not find the necessity to make wholesale arrests, have been informed that the reason no wholesale arrests have been made in Bombay, as in other provinces, is that after the exemplary lesson taught the agitators during the Bombay riots, the occasion has not arisen for the application of repressive measures. The governor of Bombay is in full agreement with the Viceroy and the other governors on the question of maintenance of law and order. Secretary Montagu is issuing a statement to this effect almost immediately.

## PROPOSED BRIDGE SITE IS OPPOSED

Cambridge Citizens Object to  
Magazine Street Location

Citizens of Cambridge last night expressed themselves as actively opposed to Senate Bill 306, which would authorize the erection of a new bridge across the Charles River at the foot of Magazine Street rather than at the site of the present Cottage Farm bridge, connecting Essex and Brookline streets.

At the request of Representative Arthur K. Reading, the committee on metropolitan affairs consented to give a hearing in Cambridge, and request citizens who were dissatisfied with the recent hearing at the State House to express an opinion for or against the proposed change of bridge location.

Advocates of the bill endeavored to show that the Magazine Street location is the only logical site for the bridge, that it would satisfy traffic demands, provide a suitable approach to Cambridge, and establish direct communication between boulevards of the North and South shores. The new bridge would be wide enough to accommodate any amount of traffic, they insist, and the widening of Magazine Street, with the laying out of a park through the center, would be a decided civic improvement.

"The erection of a bridge at Magazine Street would cost practically the same as that of a new one at Cottage Farm," said John R. Rablin, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission, "for the reason that the present structure could be used as a temporary bridge during the construction of a new one. I believe that if the bridge is not constructed at the Magazine street site now, it will be at some future time, but that if it is built here now, there is no reason for believing that another bridge at Cottage Farm will ever be considered a necessity. The lines of traffic at Magazine Street would be much more direct."

Objections to the bill were anticipated by suggestions that property owners, who might suffer some loss if the present location of the bridge were changed, be reimbursed; that the possibility of car tracks running down Magazine Street be avoided by a clause in the bill prohibiting them; and that the construction of a series of arches at the end of the bridge would eliminate the necessity for little children to cross the crowded thoroughfare on their way to Magazine Beach.

The opposition, including representatives of many local orders, as well as property owners of Magazine Street, brought forward arguments that a bridge of eight arches, at a point where the river is wider than at the present site, would necessarily cost more than a bridge of only two arches; that the traffic on Magazine Street would become a menace to the many small children who are obliged to cross it on their way to and from school; that property along the riverfront would be damaged; that the park at the end of the street would be cut in two; and that a widened street, connecting such frequented highways, would be a certain invitation for speeding.

"I have on my desk a petition signed by 3000 protestants against the proposed bridge location," stated Mayor Edward W. Quinn, who appeared as a Cambridge citizen to add his own protest. "Even if the Cambridge City Council should refuse to grant track locations on Magazine Street or on the bridge, the Public Utilities Commission could grant the requests over their refusal, and Magazine Street would soon lose its place as the chief residential street of the vicinity. Even the manufacturers of the district are opposed to the change."

At the conclusion of the hearing nearly 400 citizens went on record as opposing the bill. Senator Andrew A. Cassara, chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, announced that careful consideration would be given the question, and that a report would be made public immediately.

One-Cent Stamp Brings \$50  
PHILADELPHIA, March 4—A one-cent postage stamp of the issue of August, 1861, was sold at auction here yesterday for \$50. Less than half a dozen of the stamps, known as the "1-cent August," are in existence, it was said.

## Portraits of the Pre-Revolution Period Shown at the Boston Art Club

ANOTHER memorable art event was added to the many unique exhibitions fostered by the Copley Society of Boston when its loan collection of early American portraits was thrown open to an invited gathering last evening at the gallery of the Boston Art Club. The collection will be open to the public, at a small admission fee to cover expenses, during March.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the society should have undertaken an exhibition designed to show that the great Copley was contemporaneous with and even preceded by portrait painters of talent apart from Sully and Stuart. This show proves that there were a score or more of artists who left works that were markable stepping-stones in the development of American painting.

For expert assistance the Copley Society has had the benefit of the services of that indefatigable searcher-out of colonial portraits, Frank W. Bayley. It was Mr. Bayley's exhibition of early colonial portraits at the Copley gallery in 1916 that might be called the seed of the astonishing exhibition that has flowered forth at the Boston Art Club in this selected showing of 65 paintings. Not one of the 65 is a Copley. This was by agreement of Mr. Bayley and the society's committee in charge of the show. Moreover, no painting was accepted without an understanding that the committee's attribution of unsigned portraits would be unchallenged.

So visitors to the Art Club during this month will see examples not only of the work of the better-known painters, Benjamin West, Henry Sargent and Smitbert, but also of Greenwood, Fiske, Badger, Blackburn, Johnston, Savage, Williams, Pratt, Earl and Dummer. This exhibition is a veritable who's who of the leading Boston families of the century or more, represented by the canvases. For this is peculiarly a Boston show; probably nowhere else in the United States could be assembled such a varied collection of locally owned early portraits. Practically all these early Americans painted in Boston at one time or another, and many of them worked in the vicinity for years.

The gallery has been hung with a fine judgment as to juxtaposition and balance in color values, subjects and frame sizes, the places of honor in the center of the end and side walls and on the four angles of the larger room being occupied by the more notable works: the family of Sir Isaac Royal, lent by Harvard College, painted by Robert Fiske; Smitbert's big canvas of Charles Chambers, with its well-modeled and finely painted head of a strong, just man; Blackburn's brilliant portrait of Mrs. Thomas Bulfinch, a work lovely in its dominant room of silvery gray; and Robert Fiske's picture of Gen. Samuel Waldo, a hero of the siege of Louisburg. This is a loan from Bowdoin College.

A surprisingly modern note is to be seen in the self-portrait by Mather Brown, a broadly painted, joyously colored canvas, of a freely yet firmly modeled head of a jolly personage. Mather Brown was a Bostonian, a pupil of Benjamin West. Brown went early to London and was appointed portrait painter to H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Charles Bridges' portrait of Mrs. Charles Bird is another high note in

### EGG ROCK LIGHT TO SHINE NO MORE

(Continued from Page 1)

few times yearly. This light, a Swedish invention, illuminates and extinguishes itself by means of gas admitted from a tank set beneath the light. The tank is fed by means of a valve, closed by a stopper. The day-light expands the stopper and shuts off the flow of gas, but at night it contracts and allows an unimpeded

Historically, the light is of unusual interest. No one has yet been found who could advance an explanation for the name "Egg Rock." Ownership of the rock has been a matter of dispute on several occasions. The original grant of Salem and Boston took no account of Lynn, and the islands off Salem went with the Salem grant. The settling of "Saugus" later Lynn, from the islands, and Egg Rock remained the property of Salem, as did Tinker's Island and Ram's Island of Marblehead. It was ceded to the government by the city of Salem in 1855.

The keeper's house on the rock is a modern two-story structure, double-walled, and about 15 years old. Its most recent keepers were George T. Lyon, Arthur Nickerson, and James Bates. Capt. Frank Taylor of Nahant was born on the rock.

When the United States entered the war, the red light stationary light on the rock was extinguished and a detail of naval reserves stationed there. A telephone cable was laid to Nahant and connected with the United States coast guard station also in Nahant. With the removal of the detail of naval reserves, the new white beacon was lighted, and human habitation on the rock became a matter of history.

New Baptist Minister at Temple  
By a vote of members of Tremont Temple Baptist Church last night, the Rev. Jasper Cortenous Massie, minister of the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, N. Y., was unanimously called to become pastor of the church. It is understood that he will be the pastor on Easter Sunday. Dr. Massie has done much evangelistic work and is conservative in his theology. He is a leader in the movement to have the Northern Baptist Convention adopt a confession of faith in harmony with historical Baptist beliefs. A native of Georgia, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1888 and held pastorates in Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Ohio prior to beginning his Brooklyn service Jan. 1, 1920.

Collidge Corner Library Hours  
Greater service for its patrons is assured by the Collidge Corner branch of the Brookline Public Library in the announcement by Louisa M. Hooper, librarian, that it will be open mornings hereafter as well as afternoons and evenings. The hours of the branch now are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and it is closed only on Sundays and holidays.

Japanese Commerce for January  
TOKYO, Feb. 4 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Japan's imports for January exceeded exports by nearly \$0,000,000 yen, according to the Finance Ministry's official figures. The preponderance of imports over exports shows a decrease of \$4,000,000 yen as compared with the corresponding period last year.



Master Torrey, by Badger



Mrs. Thomas Bulfinch, by Blackburn

Mather Brown's self-portrait

Europe, while the beautiful rose windows in the Lady chapel give one an idea as to the glorious colors which made this type of window in France unforgettable and indescribable."

The audience was then taken to Noyon, a city of Roman origin in which Charlemagne was crowned King of France. "The Noyon cathedral," Mr. Parsons said, "is a magnificent example of the transitional period from the Romanesque to the Gothic."

"At Soissons," said Mr. Parsons, "now being rehabilitated largely through the subscriptions and enterprise of Americans, stood a great cathedral whose portals rivaled those at Rheims and at Amiens." Mr. Parsons next described the fine cathedral at Laon, which was begun in the twelfth century.

The cathedral at Rouen, with its two large towers and a facade, as Mr. Parsons remarked, was "more like lacework than masonry." The church in the same city, built in the fourteenth century by Benedictine monks, is "the most perfect example of the Abbatial type of edifice," while the famous old clock tower there adjoins a belfry from which a curfew has been rung for more than 1000 years.

Mont Saint Michel was described as "a small village on a strangely isolated rock, almost completely surrounded by the sea, at the peak of which is a wondrously picturesque monastery begun by monks many centuries ago and the abbey of which was built later, by the grandfather of William the Conqueror. The story of Mont Saint Michel is the history of France for some 500 years."

On the south coast of Brittany, said Mr. Parsons, "life is much the same as it was centuries ago: everyone has work to do and does it, homespun and home-made shoes are still largely in use and the comfortableness of her bed and the cleanliness of her home are the pride of the housewife."

Following was the cathedral of St. Croix in Orleans, the city so intimately associated with the life of Jeanne d'Arc; then the great cathedral at Tours, which took 400 years to complete, and whose fine glass and architecture give it rank among the great examples of European architecture.

Churches in Normandy were also shown, among them the cathedral at Coutances, built in the twelfth century, and like an English cathedral, its spires surrounded with fine minarets and having the finest lantern tower in France.

## POLITICAL TRUCE CALLED IN BRITAIN

Crisis Apparently Over, Though  
Causes Have Yet to  
Be Dealt With

LONDON, March 4 (Special Cable)—Today's information and indications are all to the effect that the government crisis is over, though this is evidently only temporary. The actual conditions which produced the crisis have not yet been dealt with. There is no reason to believe the Unionist caucus, led by Sir George Younghusband, which believes that it represents an overwhelming body of Conservative opinion in the country, has abandoned its views in a couple of days. It is still determined upon a break-up of the Coalition and in this connection it is interesting to remember that Unionist anti-Coalitionists secured half of the seats on the executive committee at the recent meeting of the National Unionist Association.

However, the Unionist leaders in the Cabinet who did not see eye to eye with Sir George and between whom and Mr. Lloyd George there has been no breach, either public or private, have asked the Premier to continue as head of the government and it is understood Sir George has been talked to by Austen Chamberlain and that he has agreed to refrain from further indiscretions.

It is interesting to note in yesterday's afternoon papers for the first time that this crisis revived the centrist party idea, which The Christian Science Monitor cables have indicated as a possibility of the political situation. In this connection it is interesting to remember that Winston Churchill, in a recent speech, recalled that Mr. Lloyd George as long ago as 1910 forecasted some such center or non-party party, on the ground that party strife gave opportunities for rhetoric and passion, but produced small results in national progress. Mr. Churchill added: "He indicated that the time was coming in years, if not immediately, when the leading men on both sides of politics should join together to settle party quarrels and arrange the issues of the future on a basis, not of party friction, but of national understanding."

This has been Mr. Lloyd George's underlying idea since the armistice, though the strength of party consciousness, which has produced the crisis, has frequently made the government seem not so much a unit seeking national interests as a double-headed party aiming sometimes simultaneously at the achievement of conflicting party interests.

Meantime, there is a political truce and Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans were yesterday engaged, as Mr. Churchill may be today, in minimizing the seriousness of the situation.

### Colby Debating Team Chosen

WATERVILLE, Me., March 4—George E. Russell of Charleston, Me.; George B. Wolstenholme of Sidney Mines, N. S.; Leonard W. Mayo of New Gloucester, Me., and Forrest M. Royal of Houlton, Me., were announced yesterday as the four members of the Colby intercollegiate debating team which is soon to tour the middle west engaging in forensic contests with Western Reserve, Kalamazoo, Notre Dame, Hesdell, Berea, William and Mary, Blue Ridge and Simpson; engaging the latter institution before the national convention of Pi Kappa Delta, the honorary forensic society of Indiana. The proposition for debate is "The Closed Shop."



The Friendly Glow

DURING the last two years we have been asking for suggestions for the improvement of Edison service.

In that time we have received not more than a dozen letters of criticism, and hundreds of letters of commendation.

We feel, however, that the public should know us better, and to that end the "Friendly Glow" advertisements now will tell more of the story of our Company as a public utility, and the part it plays in the growth of Greater Boston.

### The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

## Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

Where QUALITY Is Always Dependable

## The Following Very Special

## Semi-Annual Sales

WILL BEGIN

On Monday, March Sixth

**SMALLWARES** A Sale of such importance that thousands of women throughout New England wait for it to lay in a season's supply of Dressmaking Accessories at much less than regular prices. Also Companion Sales of Silks, Dress Goods, Linings, Wash Goods, and other materials at equal economies.

**Avona CORSETS** A Promotion Sale of our own make of Women's and Misses' Corsets, planned to introduce the Avona to thousands of new wearers and permit other thousands to purchase their favorite Avona models at special prices.

Why Not  
"WIRE"  
Your Home?

You'll find our estimate on installing electricity in your home NOT more than you would be willing to pay. Our friendly advice will be also of value and your choice of fixtures will be gratified.

Electric Lights Are Always Ready  
Back Bay Electric Co.  
161 Mass. Ave., nr. Boylston St., Boston  
P. W. Gaston G. C. Buerkel

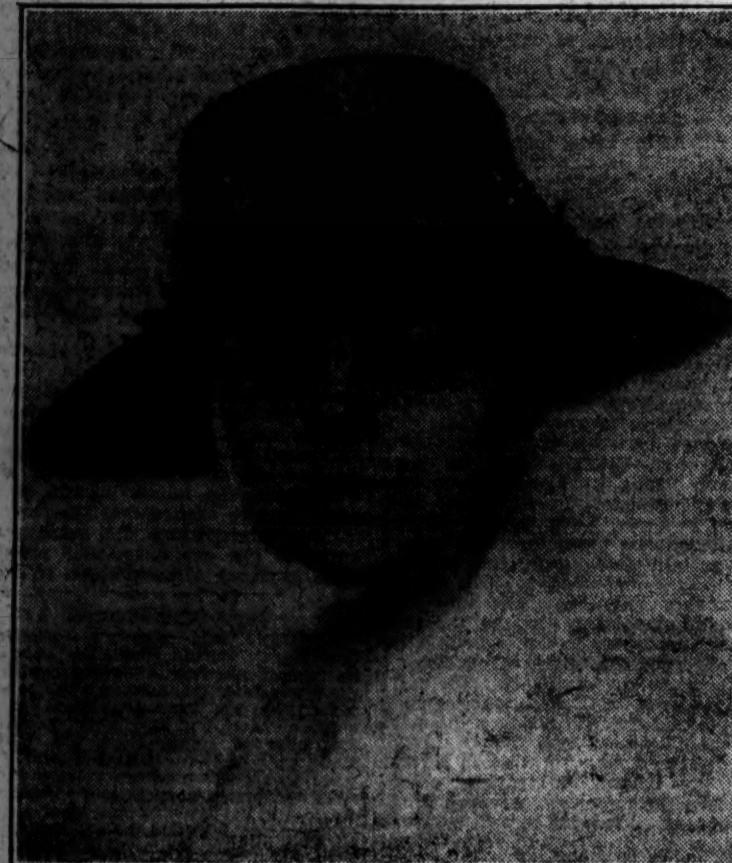
*Say it with Flowers*  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada  
126 TREMONT ST.  
BOSTON  
BEACH 6900

One-Cent Stamp Brings \$50  
PHILADELPHIA, March 4—A one-cent postage stamp of the issue of August, 1861, was sold at auction here yesterday for \$50. Less than half a dozen of the stamps, known as the "1-cent August," are in existence, it was said.

## TRAINING WOMEN MY HOBBY, SAYS NEW BRYN MAWR HEAD

Marion Edwards Park, in Letter of Resignation to Radcliffe College, Tells of Her Educational Aims and Outlook for the Future

"I have no special hobby," says Marion Edwards Park, dean of Radcliffe College, who was recently elected president of Bryn Mawr, "unless it be a very serious one, namely, the education of young women for service in the many fields opening up in this new era of progress." That single statement seems to epitomize



Photograph by Bachrach

Dr. Marion Edwards Park

Dean of Radcliffe and newly elected president of Bryn Mawr rather well the dean's views on educational work, her aims, and purposes. After taking her college entrance examinations for admission to Radcliffe College, Dean Park later decided to enter Bryn Mawr for her undergraduate work at least. A native daughter of the old New England town of Andover, Mass., it seemed well to break away from old haunts of earlier days, so the Pennsylvania college was the final choice. And now, after years of wandering, Dean Park is returning to her Alma Mater, to help guide its destinies and enlarge its capacities for service.

In college, the dean majored in the classical languages, spending a year in Athens shortly after graduation, where she studied the Greek language

place of secondary interest for me. The heart and soul of the study of Greek must be gained from the human side. I care to know about the life of the people, their aspirations and attitude toward the world they live in."

In a letter to the governing board of Radcliffe College, Dean Park wrote: "I accepted the appointment of dean of Radcliffe College with the expectation of being connected with the college for many years. I found the most friendly welcome and work which was interesting beyond my anticipations. I have been reluctant to consider leaving the college, for I am confident that its future should be even more interesting than its past or present."

## The Washington Observer

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Washington, March 3.

WILL H. HAYS exits as Postmaster-General tomorrow. He took formal leave of the Administration tonight at a dinner given by him in honor of the President and Mrs. Harding at the Willard. The only other members of the Cabinet present were the Attorney-General, Harlan F. Stone, and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hays' other guests included the full Indiana delegation in Congress, Senators Watson and Newell, and the 18 members of the House. Dr. Hubert Work, Mr. Hays' successor at the Post Office Department, also graced the occasion. For entertainment of his guests, the new master of the "movies" appropriately provided a series of films hitherto not thrown on any screen. President Harding is extremely fond of the "pictures" and does not care who knows it.

Mr. Hays is going to be missed in the Cabinet. Considered by most authorities an outright "political" appointment, without justification from the merit standpoint, he soon proved to be the surprise of the Administration. His dynamic vim and restless vigor made themselves felt in the remotest post office in the land.

What next? Recently the men of the nation learned to their consternation that suffragist leaders who had married had decided to retain their maiden names. Miss Elsie Hill, chairman of the National Woman's Party, set the distinguished example. Now comes an even more amazing development—husbands of suffragist leaders appear to be taking the names of their newly-acquired wives. One of New York's prominent figures bore front-page evidence today of an actual instance. It is represented in Berlin by Raymond E. Swing, who during the winter married Miss Betty Gram, formerly of Washington and a militant suffragist of White House picketing days. To the astonishment of his friends and comrades here Mr. Swing's name now appears over his Berlin dispatches as "Raymond Gram Swing."

Warren G. Harding ended his first year of the presidency this afternoon with his regular biweekly conference with the press. There was presented a considerable sheaf of questions aimed at inducing the President to comment on the "record of the Administration." Mr. Harding's reply may not be attributed to him within quotation marks, but there is excellent ground for intimating that he believes the record speaks for itself.

Sir George Younger, chairman of the British Unionist Party, who is

## ALLIES LIKENED TO GERMANY IN DEBT

America Would Rue Payment of Reparations or Loans, Says Economist

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The passing of the new funding bill in the United States Senate and the hopes which are now entertained of a speedy settlement of the reparations problem have revived discussion of European indebtedness to the United States. The total advances by the United States Government to other governments, with accrued interest up to the end of 1921, amount to over \$9,500,000,000, of which \$4,277,000,000 are due from Great Britain and \$5,500,000,000 from France, Italy, Belgium, and Russia. In his recent book J. M. Keynes argues in favor of the cancellation of these debts.

Mr. Keynes says that the position is exactly parallel to that of German reparations: that America will not carry through to a conclusion the collection of allied debts, any more than the Allies will carry through the collection of their present preparation demands. "Neither, in the long run, is serious politics. Nearly all well-informed persons admit this in private conversation."

### Britain Will Pay

Though this statement may represent the private attitude of bankers and economists on both sides of the Atlantic, it is certainly not true that any influential body of opinion in this country is in favor of repudiating the British debt to the United States. It is an open secret that the British Treasury has already earmarked £50,000,000 for payment of interest and sinking fund on the American debt during the next financial year.

Mr. Keynes points out the curious fact that while apparently Wall Street and the manufacturing east are prepared to consider a modification of the debts, the middle west and south is reported to be against it. Yet it appears probable that the farmers of the United States would be more affected by payment of the debts than the bankers and the manufacturers. The Allies would have to find the money to pay America, not so much by selling more, as by buying less. Increased imports can be kept out by a tariff; but there is no way of stimulating exports to countries which cannot afford to buy, except by extending further foreign credits. This is what has been happening during the last two years.

The United States has been extending ordinary commercial credits to European countries at the rate of something like \$2,000,000,000 a year. If Europe is to pay her debts, the whole of this surplus of exports must be wiped out, and imports must not merely balance exports, but exceed them by a substantial sum.

### Effect of Payment

In a recent discussion between Chicago business men and an expert attached to the Italian delegation at the Washington Conference, the business men wanted to know when Italy was going to start payment. The reply was significant. Italy would be able to start paying the debt when she no longer found it necessary to come to Chicago to buy her grain.

At the present time Italy was buying 1,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum in the Chicago market. As soon as she started to pay her debts, she would not buy a bushel, but would send millions of dollars' worth of oranges, lemons, and perhaps even canned fruit to flood the American market and ruin the trade of California.

Proposals have recently been put forward for payment of a large proportion of the allied debts by the shipment of European gold reserves. Such a vast increase in the gold reserve would be bound to have an immense influence on the volume of credit and currency in circulation and upon the general level of prices. It would not be surprising if prices were to increase 100 per cent or even more: in other words, the gold dollar, in terms of commodities, would be worth about half what it is at present.

If during the same period European countries were able to stabilize their level of prices and stop further inflation, by some such action as that which is now being considered in preparation for the Geneva conference, the real burden of the remaining portion of Europe's debts to the United States would be reduced by half.

Mr. Keynes points out that a point may even come when the United States will refuse gold, yet still demand to be paid. Under the influence of the manufacturing east she may then refuse (by tariffs) to take textiles, iron and steel goods, leather goods and electrical equipment, yet still demand payment. In deference to the agricultural bloc in Congress, she may then refuse the fruits of the soil. What is left? The answer that Germany has found under similar circumstances is "paper money."

## The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM

910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists can go for rest and recuperation. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to: TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 99 Falmouth Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.



Sir George Younger, chairman of the British Unionist Party, who is

# B. Altman & Co.

## An Early Spring Display of Decorative Fabrics & Curtainings

which serves to introduce an unusual assemblage of attractive novelties for the country house season (including many especially interesting importations from Europe) is a feature of special and timely attraction on the Fourth Floor.

## The New Spring Wraps, Capes and Coats

now assembled in the Department for Women's Outergarments afford a very comprehensive idea of the most important style features for the coming season.

The enveloping capes and wraps that have already won their way to favor are shown in many novel and beguiling aspects, the lovely materials contributing in a marked degree to the general impression of grace and beauty. The coats, too, have much to say for themselves; and all of it worth listening to.

### The prices, in regular stock:

Wraps and Capes, \$45.00 to 245.00  
Coats . . . . . 45.00 to 185.00

Also

English Coats, new and smartly tailored . . . . . \$48.00

(Third Floor)

### For Monday

## A Sale of Women's Silk Underwear

of the finer type

beautifully made of pure silk crepe de Chine of unusually rich and heavy quality, every garment being trimmed with real filet lace and dainty two-toned ribbon; and, considering quality,

exceptionally low-priced

Nightrobes . . . . .	\$7.95
Chemises . . . . .	4.90
Vest Chemises . . . . .	4.75
Step-in Drawers . . . . .	4.90
Camisoles . . . . .	2.95

All of these garments may be obtained in matched sets, if desired.

(Sale on the Second Floor)

## Colorful Sports Hats

—after an English model—are among the interesting novelties that have been evolved for Spring. These hats are so unusual—and so chic—that everyone will succumb to the appeal of their picturesqueness and charm. A delightfully vivid note to contribute to the gayety of the golf or country club costume.

In the French Millinery Salon  
on the Third Floor

## New Sports Woolens from France and Scotland

figure prominently among the charming textiles imported especially for development into smart Spring suits for feminine fashionables.

The sprightly tones expressed in these delightful fabrics are a sufficient indication that the Spring will not be a sombre season from the color point of view; for never were tweeds, homespuns and knitted fabrics quite so rich or varied in hue. There are quieter effects, however, for those who desire them. Embroidered materials, too, are shown in great variety.

(First Floor)

### For Monday

## A Sale of Fine-quality Cotton Suitings

(ratine effect)

comprising 4,500 yards of this new American-made material (a recent Spring novelty) in the smart checks and stripes and a large assortment of the fashionable colors; and offering

very attractive value at

85c. per yard

(Sale on the First Floor)

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

## INCREASE IN SCHOOL FUNDS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE SOUGHT

Financial Inducements Being Made for Towns to Make Larger Appropriations in Annual Meetings to Be Held on March 14

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (Special Correspondence) — Financial inducements are being made to increase the appropriations for common schools, which will be made by New Hampshire towns at their annual election March 14. The State Board of Education has completely reorganized on a basis established at the recent session of the Legislature, by which the state's share in the upkeep of the schools is kept within the budget appropriation.

The New Hampshire educational law is being studied by educators of several different states because of its provisions for a thorough but economical standardization of common schools and Americanization of the foreign-born.

The idea under which New Hampshire's present educational law was framed is diametrically opposite to the school laws throughout the United States generally. Its framers believed that the State Board of Education should be made up of practical business men, in order that the state should not be led into those experiments in education which are prevalent among technical educators. It was framed with the idea that the board should act as a board of directors of a large corporation, who would lay out a general policy and see that it is carried out by local boards in direct touch with their schools.

### Equalization of Facilities

The plan was to equalize educational facilities throughout the State, and to provide expert supervision of the schools through a corps of district superintendents. The law was passed in 1919, and while favorably received in some sections it met with opposition, owing to the popular belief that the management of the schools had been taken out of the hands of the people. The law provided that every community should raise \$3.50 per \$1000 on the valuation of its property, and if any community raised \$5 and found this insufficient the State was to give relief. No limit was placed on this relief, and as a result the original board, acting under the law, found its estimates exceeded by about \$23,000 to be raised by taxation. There was a storm of opposition to the law, and efforts were made in the last session for its repeal, but it was amended instead, limiting the state aid to \$325,000. The budgets show applications for state aid for \$506,000, about \$250,000 less than was asked last year.

When the law was amended, the members of the old board, with one exception, resigned, and after much urging, Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester accepted the position of chairman. Mr. Spaulding is a fiber manufacturer.

The other members of the board are also people of large affairs. O. B. Brown of Berlin is the head of the Brown Paper Company, the largest corporation in New Hampshire. Mrs. Alice Harriman is the former president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs and former president of the New Hampshire Parent-Teacher Association. Wilfred J. Lessard of Manchester is a prominent member of the New Hampshire bar, and Merrill Mason of Marlboro is a successful farmer representing the agricultural interest.

The new board, at the outset, adopted a policy directly opposed to that of its predecessors. The original board believed that improvement of the schools could be brought about by the exercise of a central authority, even to the point of autocracy. The plan was to transmit reform measures originating with the state board through the commissioner of education and the local superintendents to the local board. The result of this was that the local boards felt that the local superintendents were their bosses, and that a recommendation from the state board had the force of a mandate. In a state as democratic as New Hampshire, a revolt naturally followed.

### Decentralization Started

The new board at once started to decentralize. It sought, through addresses by its members and other means, to show that the schools belonged to the people of the state and were under their direct management. The entire change in policy produced a surprise, but it was a pleasant one to the local school boards. At once those who had become apathetic in local school matters under centralized authority began to take a new interest.

The new board tackled a big job. Not only had they to provide against repetition of the unfortunate financial experience of the first board, but they had to restore the public confidence in the law. The board felt that it was impossible to impose good schools on a local community that did not want them. They believed that every local school board could be made to feel its responsibility and desire good schools.

An interesting application of this was in the case of the schools of Keene, where one of the state normal schools is located. Soon after the law of 1919 was enacted, a contract was made with the city of Keene for five years with the State, through the Board of Education, to have charge of the schools in Keene, in order that the normal school might use

them as practice schools. After two years the people of Keene held a school meeting. Generally about a hundred people attended. At this meeting there were 1500 or more. A vote was passed for a committee to confer with the State Board of Education and seek the annulment of the contract, which had three years to run. The committee met with the new board and it was soon discovered that the committee and the board were of one mind, and that the Board of Education was as anxious to be relieved of the responsibility of running the Keene schools as the people of Keene were desirous of doing it themselves. The contract was amended to put the schools back in control of the people, certain schools being reserved as absolutely necessary adjuncts of the normal school. It being shown that the State would be put to no added expense.

There are about 900 members of the local school boards in the State of New Hampshire, with great powers and responsibilities. The law of 1919 provided that the course of study should be decided by the State Board of Education. The 1921 law provides that the different school boards shall decide what should be taught in their schools. The state board provides a course of education, but it is put up to the local school boards to decide whether they will accept all, part or none of it. This plan has worked well, and while most of the schools adhere closely to the state curriculum, local conditions in different parts of the State may require modifications to secure the best results, and these are made by the local boards.

### Divided Into Districts

For purposes of education the State is divided into 64 districts, over each of which is a superintendent, nominated by the people in the district, and paid a salary of \$2000 by the State, with any additional amount the district wishes to pay. These superintendents must have a college education, five years of teaching experience, and pass a rigid examination. Under the old board the feeling in some communities that the superintendent was to run the schools caused the local boards to leave him to do this, with unhappy results. Now the state board is trying to make it plain that although the State pays the superintendent, he is the servant of the local boards who have him appointed, and that he is subject to their direction as long as they carry out the obligations which they have assumed as members of the school board. It is a fact that cannot be denied, that the superintendents have increased the teaching efficiency throughout the State and it has been a blessing to many a young teacher in an outlying district, with 15 or 20 pupils, to have someone of ability and experience to whom she can present her problems and receive his expert advice.

Moreover, the teacher can apply to one who has an impersonal and altruistic interest in the schools, and who is not subject to the prejudice which may affect a member of the local board who has children in the schools or relatives to placate at the expense of the teacher and the school.

The State is spending about \$200,000 a year on supervision, which amounts to about one-thirtieth of 1 per cent on the equalized valuation of the State. The whole cost of education amounts to about \$5,000,000 a year—more money than is spent for any other department. Realizing that this comes from a people not oversupplied with this world's goods, the state board is trying to impress on the local boards that they have a very solemn obligation to get proper returns for every dollar expended.

There are about 70,000 children attending the public schools in New Hampshire, and taking into consideration the capital invested, it is costing the State about \$70 a year for each child. In addition to this there are about 20,000 children in the parochial schools, in Manchester the division between parochial and public schools being about even. It costs the State about \$800 to send a teacher through the normal school, and as the graduates average to teach about five years, it can be figured that her salary is really about \$180 a year in addition to what the local board pays her.

### JANE AUSTEN HEROINE OF RADCLIFFE PLAY

Jane Austen—not as a literary person, but as she is in her letters and biographies, a girl gay and frivolous—is the Jane of the play "Dear Jane" to be presented by Prof. G. P. Baker's "47 Workshop" in the National Theater, Tremont Street, March 21 and 23 for the benefit of the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund. The play is based on an incident in Jane Austen's biography; the characters are for the most part persons mentioned in her letters. The play was written by Miss Eleanor Hinckley, a Radcliffe girl. Miss Eleanor Eustis is designing the sets and women's costumes, and the play will be managed and coached by the president of the 47 Club, Virginia Tanner Green.



Huntley N. Spaulding

Chairman of New Hampshire State School Board

## AMERICAN SUBSIDY UNSOUND IS BELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN

Grave Misgivings Aroused in British Board of Trade Circles, Where Situation Is Considered Extremely Delicate

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

LONDON, March 3 (Special Cable)

—President Harding's plan to subsidize American shipping has aroused grave misgivings in British Board of Trade circles, where The Christian Science Monitor finds the situation considered extremely delicate. It is felt that the existing good relations between the United States and Great Britain will be severely tested and the likelihood of "a shipping war" cannot be disguised. British prosperity, it is argued, rests on her mercantile marine, which, apart from mail subsidies, has always been maintained by private enterprise alone. President Harding's plan involves British shipowners entering into direct competition with the American Government.

Though the British Government will leave the ship owners to fight their own battles, it cannot be ignored that under The Hague rules, the 1921 preferential tariff will bring the United States Shipping Board into direct competition with the shipping companies of the whole world. Furthermore, it lies within the province of the Imperial Shipping Board to recommend any preferential tariff within the Emporium they should deem advisable.

The upshot would be a bitter shipping war between the United States and Great Britain or possibly between the United States and the whole world. Whilst fully admitting the Senate's right to impose any measure of support for the American mercantile marine, the Board of Trade authorities believe the insistence that 50 per cent of immigrants must be carried in American ships would destroy the Italian companies engaged in that trade and thus cause retaliation measures by Italy.

It was brought out that other states may erect memorials to their citizens who fought in France and select localities where they were engaged. It was also said that Americans visiting the battlefields would expect to find memorials erected where specific American units had fought. The council will take action on the question next week.

High cost of production and high

running costs make it an economic impossibility for United States shipping to keep up an indefinite competition with the outside world. British shipping, though fallen like the rest of the world on hard times, may have to face further difficulties, but the opinion is that sooner or later the American public must tire of supporting a wholly uneconomic corporation such as the American Shipping Board.

### ST. MIHIEL MEMORIAL SITE HAS OPPOSITION

Because the proposed memorial to Massachusetts soldiers to be erected at St. Mihiel, France, would be on a site several miles removed from where Massachusetts troops were engaged in the St. Mihiel offensive, opposition has been voiced to the plans for the memorial, as reported last week.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council, Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller raised this point when the recommendations were submitted. A subcommittee of the Council was appointed and at a hearing given today Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne of the 26th Division, Maj. James T. Duane of the American Legion, and Commander John L. McDonald of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, voiced protest against the selected site.

It was brought out that other states may erect memorials to their citizens who fought in France and select localities where they were engaged. It was also said that Americans visiting the battlefields would expect to find memorials erected where specific American units had fought. The council will take action on the question next week.

## Stand Up Under Severe Service



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Sold Nowhere Else  
James S. Coward  
260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.  
(Near Warren St.)

Women who are on their feet a great deal find in the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe one that preserves the feet and permits the same full measure of activity at night as in the morning.

Made of soft fine leathers over a nature-shaped last there is a world of all-day comfort in every pair. Unusually long wearing, and shape-retaining to the end.

Sold Nowhere Else  
James S. Coward  
260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.  
(Near Warren St.)

## LITTLE ENTENTE STRENGTHENED BY ENTRY OF POLAND

New "Quadruple Alliance" Supported by 60,000,000 People Results

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

LONDON, March 3 (Special Cable)

—Reports from Egypt are substantially encouraging despite the disturbances in Cairo and at Tanta, which is the Zaghlul center outside of Cairo. The main ground for hope is, of course, the fact that Sarwat Pasha and his colleagues, who are extremely responsive to national feeling, would not have taken office without feeling assured they could obtain national support for the new policy. The absence of any enthusiastic response to Great Britain's latest move is not surprising, as it is hardly true that the Egyptian public fully have adjusted itself to a new situation.

The recent negotiations of Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, supply further evidence of the importance of personal intercourse, as distinct from diplomatic communications. As a result of Field Marshal Allenby's visit to London, the initial difficulties, which defied months of correspondence, are swept away. As a matter of fact, there is very little essential difference between the present proposals and those offered to Adly Yeghen Pasha by Lord Curzon, the Foreign Minister, in November last. Then, however, Lord Curzon desired to abolish the protectorate in return for certain safeguards, the transaction being embodied in a treaty of friendship alliance. Now independence is immediately granted, the safeguards necessary to Great Britain being reserved for future discussion.

Meantime the status quo, including the presence of British garrisons, is maintained and will not be altered until safeguards satisfactory to Britain are agreed upon. Now, as in November, the British reservations chiefly concern the imperial communications, protection of foreign interests (which is necessary in order to secure abolition of the capitulations, without which Egyptian independence is an illusion), and relations with the Sudan. Great Britain agrees, as before, to defend Egypt against foreign aggression.

Matters raised by Lord Curzon, not referred to now, concern the privileged position involved by this obligation and will doubtless come up for consideration later. They are, to a large extent, covered by the British Government's declaration of a very strict application of the Monroe Doctrine idea to Egypt. On the whole, this is a very satisfactory compromise on the proposition.

## MONROE DOCTRINE IDEA TO BE APPLIED IN EGYPT

Status Quo to Be Maintained Along Nile Valley Until Safeguards Satisfactory to Great Britain Are Established

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### Ford Offer Endorsed

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3—Resolutions that Muscle Shoals should be developed with the main purpose of securing the interests of the American people were passed by the executive board of the Maine Federation of Labor yesterday. The offer of Henry Ford was favored while that of the Alabama Power Company was condemned. Henry Ford's offer is a foreign corporation whose principal stockholders are not even citizens of the United States and a corporation that has never been of any material benefit to any other than its foreign stockholders."

### Chamber to Erect Building

WEBSTER, Mass., March 2 (Special Correspondence)—With a view to furnishing manufacturing space for industries in the town, the executive board of the Webster Chamber of Commerce has decided to construct a building. Chairman Murdock reports that three out-of-town concerns have made applications for quarters in the building, and is confident that the question of obtaining tenants will be the easiest part of the proposition.

## American Made

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4800 PIECES

Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Envelopes, Vests, Step-in Drawers, Bloomers, and Petticoats

Excellent Materials Exceptional Values

All white, flesh and white with colored trimmings and new novelty effects.

### PRICES

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Two-piece sets, vests and step-in drawers

\$2.75 and \$3

## Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine, Wash Satin, Radium and Luxor silk in plain and striped effects, in the best qualities and newest effects, specially priced.

Gowns ..... \$4.75, \$5.75, \$7.75, \$10.50 and \$12.75

Envelopes ..... \$2.75, \$3.50, \$6 and \$7.50

Bloomers ..... \$3, \$4, \$6 and \$6.75

Vests ..... \$2.75, \$3 and \$4

Princess Slips ..... \$6.75, \$7.75, \$10, \$12 and \$14

Camisoles ..... \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50

## Philippine Underwear

Hand-Made Hand-Embroidered

Chemises ..... \$2.50 and \$3.50

Envelopes ..... \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50

Corset Covers ..... \$2 and \$3.50

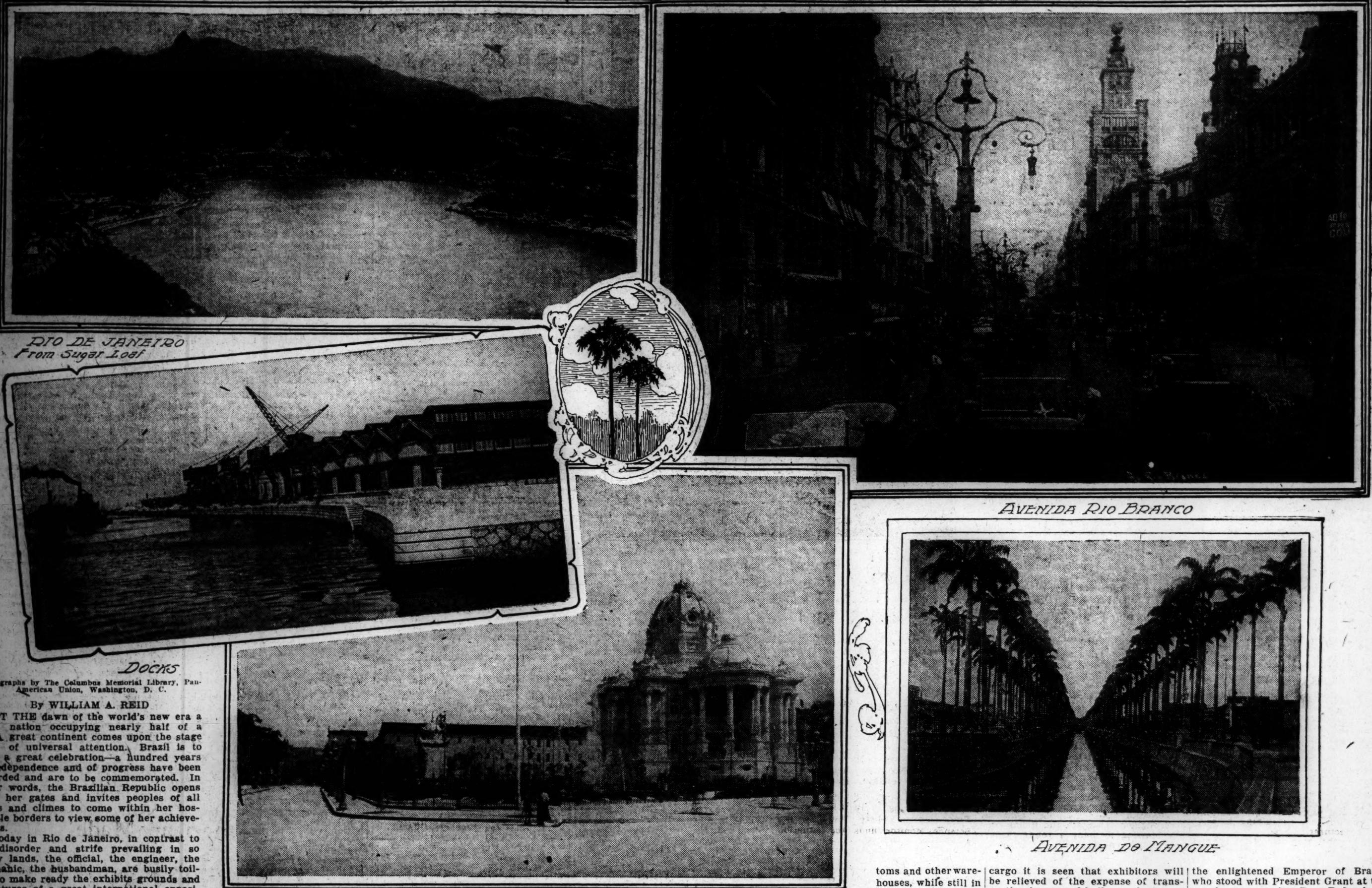
Gowns ..... \$3, \$3.50, \$5 and \$5.50

Vests ..... \$2 and \$3.75

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

# Rio de Janeiro Prepares World Exposition to Celebrate Brazil's Century of Independence



**DOCHS**  
Photographs by The Columbus Memorial Library, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

By WILLIAM A. REID

**A**T THE dawn of the world's new era a nation occupying nearly half of a great continent comes upon the stage of universal attention. Brazil is to hold a great celebration—a hundred years of independence and of progress have been recorded and are to be commemorated. In other words, the Brazilian Republic opens wide her gates and invites peoples of all lands and climes to come within her hospitable borders to view some of her achievements.

Today in Rio de Janeiro, in contrast to the disorder and strife prevailing in so many lands, the official, the engineer, the mechanic, the husbandman, are busily toiling to make ready the exhibits grounds and structures of a great international exposition. This centennial and exposition will be opened to the world on Sept. 7 next.

For three months the Republic will display the products of her soil, of her mines, of her forests, of her grassy southlands; as well as present special features of national upbuilding in general.

When we remember that Brazil is larger than the United States (without Alaska) and that in recent years the nation has become one of the world's largest producers of raw materials—materials bought by all manufacturing countries of importance, we are pleased to look on Brazilian progress with intense interest. Not only is Brazil to portray her goods, wares and merchandise, but foreign nations are to participate in the exposition by the erection of official buildings within which the various governments will house and display their goods. Private companies and individuals from foreign nations will be represented by displays of products and by personal agents.

#### The Proposed American Embassy

The Government of the United States has appropriated \$50,000,000, appointed a commission of five persons, the chairman of which has already arrived in the Brazilian capital. This official, with several prominent architects from this country, is superintending the erection of the American building. In speaking of this structure it is of more than passing interest to say that it will be of permanent construction and that after being used for exposition purposes the building becomes the American embassy—an attribute of the diplomatic service of the United States that should be provided in other capitals of the world where representatives of the United States are stationed.

No international exposition perhaps has ever occupied a more glorious or picturesque setting than that afforded by the Brazilian centennial. In the first place, Rio de Janeiro (River of January) stands unique among great capital cities and ports of the world. All attractive features of nature, it seems, have been combined to form this marvelous setting: mountains, high peaks, dales, valleys, a vast bay with its bottlenose entrance, islands, numerous inlets, luxurious foliage and stately palms, and old ocean are a few of the natural features by which the exposition will be environed. Rio de Janeiro is a city of highlands and of lowlands, suggestive of Hong Kong, Naples, Valparaiso or San Francisco, but the peer in beauty of all of them. The city has a population of about 1,000,000 and covers an area of 60 square miles; politically it is within a federal district, the latter being approximately eight or nine times larger than the District of Columbia. The inhabitants of Brazil's federal district enjoy the right of suffrage, a privilege denied the residents of America's federal district. Those residing in the Brazilian federal district are also represented in the national Congress by senators and representatives.

Brazil as a whole has 20 provinces

or states in addition to the district above mentioned. Quite naturally, all of these political divisions of the Republic will participate in the centennial exposition. The occasion will provide an opportunity for all classes of citizens to gather at their country's capital and, judging by the interest already indicated, every state will be well represented by both people and products.

#### The Boulevard a "Midway"

What might be termed the "Midway" of Brazil's exposition will be in the center of the capital that two decades ago was considered a disgrace to the country; but civic pride was aroused and the consequent increase in attendance at our universities," said Charles McKenna, principal of Michigan State Normal School, in reading the report of the committee on American teachers' colleges, during this week's meeting of the National Education Association.

"A few years back the universities and the normal schools were to a certain extent competitors for students," continued Mr. McKenna. "That day apparently has gone by. The universities find themselves crowded and with no hope of increasing their capacity sufficiently to take care of the students who will knock annually at their doors. Consequently they are the more inclined to welcome the extension of the normal school curriculum to four years, seeing in that measure a relief for their undergraduate work and a means of strengthening their graduate schools."

"To discover the scope of the teachers' college movement, and to what extent normal schools are advancing in rank to teachers' colleges, was the first main objective of the committee. The second was to gather data which would reveal the practices and standards obtaining in teachers' colleges and their relations to practices and standards generally accepted in college and university circles.

"During the last two decades and more, particularly during the last five years, a new type of educational institution has come into existence, namely, the state teachers' college, which is a professional school for the training of teachers, with a four-year curriculum, requiring high school graduation for entrance and granting the bachelor's degree. It is true that a few individual institutions of this sort had existed for a longer period and established themselves firmly in the educational world, but the number was relatively small. Up to 1916 there were but 15 teachers' colleges among the 60 institutions included in this report. Since that date 45 have established four-year curricula beyond the high school. In other words 45 of the 60 institutions reporting extended their curricula to four years above the high school during the last five years, and 19 in 1921. Today 51 of the 60 institutions confer the bachelor's degree. These institutions are to be found in 23 different states representing every section of the country,

millions of dollars' outlay. Immediately on the docks and adjacent to the anchored ships are a series of tracks upon which powerful electric

cranes are operated in receiving and dispatching cargo. Facing this well-paved space and series of tracks stand the new and commodious cus-

toms and other warehouses, while still in the rear of these buildings extends the broad plaza which, as stated, will be used for displaying heavy exhibits from foreign countries. By means of this plan and the excellent facilities for handling

## Growth of Teachers' College Movement

CHICAGO (Special)—"Perhaps the greatest single influence in the establishment of so many teachers' colleges during the last five years is the tremendous increase in the number of graduates from our high schools and the consequent increase in attendance at our universities," said Charles McKenna, principal of Michigan State Normal School, in reading the report of the committee on American teachers' colleges, during this week's meeting of the National Education Association.

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in three other states offer four-year courses but do not offer degrees.

"There are 167 normal schools in the United States. One year ago 62 of them were giving four years of college work. Today there are 91 doing this work, showing an increase of 47 per cent in one year. The normal schools doing four years of work beyond high school constitute 45 per cent of the total number of normal schools in the United States. Additional figures show that two-thirds of the state normal schools are offering work beyond two-year courses for high school graduates, and that only one-third are of the conservative order.

"To recapitulate, there are 91 state

normal schools with four years, 24 with three years and 52 with two years of college work.

"It probably will be a surprise to many to learn that during the last 10 years teachers' colleges in the group having three years and during the past five years 4409, and in 1920-21, 1226, and that in the current year there are enrolled 12,061 students in the four-year courses.

The figures bear convincing

testimony to the service teachers' colleges are rendering in supplying col-

lege-trained teachers to the school

systems of the states.

"The committee's conclusions and recommendations are:

"1. The teachers' college movement is sound in policy. The normal schools, began as secondary schools with a professional purpose. As pub-

lic education progressed they ad-

vanced to the rank of junior colleges,

and with the further progress of pub-

lic education it is perfectly natural

that they should develop into profes-

sional colleges. This development is

in complete harmony with the general

advancement of organized education.

Moreover, it is a necessity if we are

to have a body of trained teachers

with a professional attitude toward

their work. Especially is it important

that we should have teachers' colleges

in view of the disposition of teachers

in service to continue their education.

Thousands of such teachers find the

work offered by the teachers' colleges

during the summer session their

greatest single opportunity for aca-

demic and professional advancement.

"2. The teachers' college movement

is still in the experimental stage.

While a few institutions have estab-

lished themselves firmly in the college

field and have received general recog-

nition for their work, probably three-

fourths of the so-called teachers' col-

leges are just advancing to senior

college rank. It will take a number of years for them to establish their courses, increase their attendance and standardize their work on a college basis.

"3. The movement should receive encouragement from all friends of public education. Legislatures which have been responsible for the legal enactments which have created these teachers' colleges should back them up financially and make it possible for them to develop a physical plant and the facilities necessary for the work which they have been authorized to undertake.

"4. The universities should evince a cooperative spirit toward the teachers' college movement. In the great work of education there is room and glory for all. The universities will

find their resources taxed to the limit

care for those who desire to enter their doors. Any spirit of rivalry or

over-zealous competition between the educational institutions of a state should cease. The university and the teachers' college should be colleagues and firm friends in advancing the interests of education within their respective states.

"5. The normal schools which advance to the rank of teachers' colleges should take the name college. It is idle to ask what is in a name, for there is much in a name. In public thinking the term school is applied to an institution below college rank. The name college has an appeal which the name normal school does not have, and so soon as a normal school is authorized to take up senior college work it should take the name indicative of its rank.

"6. The teachers' colleges should address themselves to the task of standardization. If they are to be colleges in name they should be col-

leges in fact. This means that for

the entrance requirements, students'

load, content of courses, academic

preparation of faculty, faculty load,

number of weeks' teaching per year,

etc., they should square with college

standards. Teachers' colleges may

never hope to have the respect and

recognition of the colleges and uni-

versities and the public in general un-

til this task of standardization is ac-

hieved.

"7. As an aid to this standardiza-

tion, the committee suggests that a

more detailed study be made of the

organization and administration of

teachers' colleges and of the content

of the course of study, such report to

be made by the present committee or

by some other committee authorized

for that particular purpose.

cargo it is seen that exhibitors will be relieved of the expense of transporting heavy and bulky products any great distance after the same is unloaded from the ship.

#### The Removal of a Hill

Perhaps the greatest and most expensive undertaking in connection with the Brazilian centennial is the work now in progress of removing one of the city's natural features or hills, the historic Morro do Castello, from its present site to the waters of the bay. This great hill has long ob-

structed the city's development in one of the most delightful sections. Actually Brazil is moving this little mountain particle by particle into the bay and thus enlarging the land space.

The work is being accomplished by the use of powerful steam shovels, such as were used at Panama, and also by reducing the earth to a soft mud and pumping the same through a series of pine lines which extend from the works into the bay. This stupendous engineering work may perhaps not be completed in time for the additional level area to be utilized for exposition purposes, but at the same time such activity may be considered a feature of general interest, as not everyone has seen such gigantic engineering work in actual operation.

In speaking of the centennial, it may be of interest to recall the fact that Brazil was the only country that sent its ruler to the Centennial of American Independence, which was celebrated in 1876 at Philadelphia. This high official was Dom Pedro II, the enlightened Emperor of Brazil, who stood with President Grant at the opening ceremonies. Dom Pedro later made an extensive trip through the United States, inquiring into everything that might be of use to his vast and growing nation. We may further recall the recent visit and the many official and private receptions tendered the actual President of Brazil, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, who with his wife and daughter, spent some time in the United States en route from Europe to assume the executive office of the Brazilian Republic, the high position to which he had been elected.

Brazilians in general have long been friends and admirers of the United States and its people. Both great nations produce commodities needed by the other, and in recent years the exchange of these products has grown to enormous proportions, interrupted of course by the great war. American capital has also resumed to some extent its flow to Brazil, where it aids in turning the wheels of industry and commerce. American chambers of commerce in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, respectively, have become important links in further developing mutual interests between the two countries. These cities and numerous others scattered over Brazil have large numbers of American residents.

The Brazilian centennial and exposition will draw many more Americans to that promising land, and let us hope that the ties of friendship and commerce will be even more closely woven during their sojourn.

## Greek Antiquities in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Special)—A remarkable collection of Greek antiquities owned by Joseph Chmielewski is on view at the American Art Association galleries, New York City. This collection was excavated, under the supervision of the owner, from the remains of early Greek colonial settle-

ments along the Black Sea.

The Greek colony in question was situated at the junction of two great rivers flowing into the Black Sea from the north—Hypanis, now called the Bug, and Borysthenes, now Dnieper. This colony was called Olbia, but from old documents and traditions it would appear that a still older Greek colony occupied this site, called Borysthenes, after the River Borysthenes, Olbia, which means "happy," according to Eusebius, was located at this point about 650 B. C. This is borne out by the fact that large quantities of Milesian pottery have been found here bearing all the characteristics of the work of the seventh century B. C.

Herodotus tells us that the Greek colony of Olbia lived for many centuries in the friendliest relations with their neighbors to the north, the Scythians.

Many objects in this collection are similar to the best in the British and Metropolitan museums. The early coins were fish shaped and made in various sizes in copper. Quadrangular coins are also found bearing the heads of dolphins and a representation of a shock of wheat.

The terra cottas include almost all the phases of this art from prehistoric times.

A number of figurines evidently intended to be children's toys are exceptionally interesting. These objects proved that the Greeks as early as the fourth century had made the acquaintance of the polar bear and the rhinoceros.

The bronze items are said to go back to the Bronze Age, so great is their antiquity. Two bronze axes and a statuette of Aphrodite are noteworthy. Silver is represented in various articles of adornment and for the toilet, as for instance a silver mirror, beautifully polished. Gold and silver

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## SPEED WATCHWORD OF CHICAGO'S CUBS

All Positions on Team Are Open, With Recruits to Be Given Full Opportunity

CHICAGO. (Special) — "Speed, speed, and more speed" is to be the battle cry of the thoroughly reorganized Chicago Cubs in the campaign for the baseball pennant of the National League this year, declared J. O. Sey's, secretary, in surveying the prospects of the diamond nine backed by W. L. Veeck, president, and William Wrigley, Jr., chairman of the executive committee.

Every position on the team has been thrown wide open. Past service will not count. Twenty-one of 37 players on the club list are recruits. Others have been with the club only a year or so. There are only three veterans. At every post the fastest man will win, according to Secretary Sey's.

"We are building an entirely new ball club, and a young one," said Mr. Sey's, "with the exception of the pitching staff. Two old stand-bys are expected to hold their own on the mound this year. These are Grover C. Alexander and Elwood G. Martin."

Cub pitching should be greatly improved this year. Manager William Killefer, Jr., has expressed himself as highly elated over the promise of his hurling staff. There are 14 on the list, and out of these he expects to develop eight good ball servers. The others are good, but they may need more experience, with perhaps another year in a minor league.

Base running of the North Side team is expected to be faster by far than ever before, because Mr. Sey's said, speed has been added to the entire team. The Cubs as a whole conspicuously failed for the last three or four years in this department of attack. This year, however, especial attention is to be given to coaching in the art of stealing bases.

In this project Manager Killefer is to have special assistance from Oscar Dugay, coach, who in his time was said to be one of the best base runners in the big leagues. John Doyle and William Bransfield, scouts, are to devote their time to this subject.

Defensively, the team is expected to be stronger than in the last six or eight years, said Mr. Sey's, while offensively, the squad will be greatly augmented. Mr. Sey's does not look for a team that will be either faultless defensively or so powerful in slugging that it can disregard defense. He expects a team well balanced in both essentials.

If there is any place on the team where the batters want speed concentrated more than anywhere else, it is in the infield. Last year's quartet could be quickened by a successor to Zebulon A. Terry at second base, it is figured. Two fast recruits, Joseph Klugmann and Bernard A. Friberg, are being tried out. If either one of them measures up to the job, the speed of the infield is bound to be improved. Friberg was a star in the American Association with Kansas City last year. He is also a good outfielder, very fast, and a heavy hitter. Klugmann was with Springfield, Mo.

Third base should be strengthened by John P. Kelleher, who succeeded the veteran Charles Deal the latter part of last season.

At first base, Oscar R. Grimes broke in last year and made a splendid record for his first season. With his experience he is expected to be even better this year. However, if H. L. Cotter, fresh from the Springfield, Mo., club, or W. G. Golvin, from Calgary, B. C., prove faster than Grimes, they will be awarded the post.

Shortstop C. H. Hollocher gave satisfaction at his function last year, but in order to hold his job he must prove he is a better man than C. W. Elliott, hailing from Yakima, Wash., club. An infield utility prospect is Berne Viveros, who comes from the Calgary club.

If a better catcher than Manager Killefer is developed, Killefer will do his managing from the side lines, according to Secretary Sey's. Robert J. O'Farrell was a good alternate last year. Two promising aspirants are E. V. Wirtz of the Rochester, N. Y., club, and C. L. Harnett, formerly of Worcester, Mass.

The three veterans, Max Flack, Turner Barber and George J. Maisel, composed the regular outfield last year. At least one of them must make way, it is expected, for Arnold Statz, secured from Los Angeles. Barber, the eight players and cash which were demanded for him, he cost Wrigley and Veeck approximately \$100,000, it is figured. Los Angeles gave the Cubs Victor Aldridge, pitcher, to boot in the deal.

Not since the days of Tyrus R. Cobb, in the opinion of Secretary Sey's, has a young player come up from the minors with as much all-round promise as has Statz. He had a great batting record last year.

Four other recruits for the outfield are Lawrence Miller, from the Oakland, Cal., club; A. J. Weis, Springfield, Mo.; Martin Callaghan, Worcester, and R. W. Thomas, who formerly played with Henryetta, Okla.

Pitchers Alexander and Martin, right-handers, are expected to be far better this year than last. Alexander's arm, it is hoped, will be improved. Last year Martin's ability was impaired, it was believed, by the fact that he played half all winter. This winter he has not thrown a ball, and it is thought he will be in better shape.

Much is looked for from V. E. Cheeves, P. L. Jones, and A. V. Freeman, who showed encouraging development last year, their first with the Cubs. Jones is a left-hander. Much also is expected of the Los Angeles recruit, Aldridge, who pitches right-handed. James E. York, a left-hander, is the only other pitcher who was with the team last year.

Other additions to the mound roster who are to give a chance to make good are T. C. Kaufmann, formerly playing for Winnipeg, Man.; George



A group of Chicago Cubs on their training ground at Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal.

(P. & A. Photos)

## EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE INTERNATIONAL SPORT

Movement Led by B. G. D. Rudd Will Have Support of the University of Pennsylvania's Four-Mile Relay Team in England Next Month

NEW YORK, March 4 (By The Associated Press)—Plans for future international, intercollegiate athletic competition will be discussed in England next month during the visit and contests of the University of Pennsylvania four-mile relay team. J. T. McGovern of this city, who was executive secretary of the committee in charge of the Princeton-Cornell vs. Oxford-Cambridge track meet here last summer, will accompany the Pennsylvania team abroad. He will represent some of the leading universities of this country holding membership in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

During his stay in England, Mr. McGovern will have a number of conferences with B. G. D. Rudd, former Oxford University athletic star and now leader of the English movement to develop intercollegiate athletics upon a broader scale. W. N. Seagrove, president of the Cambridge University Athletic Association, will also take part in these conferences. Rudd outlined a comprehensive plan while in this country last summer and the London meetings in April will be a continuation of the efforts of the collegiate athletic authorities of the two countries to bring about more frequent and closer athletic competition and companionship.

The Pennsylvania four-mile team will sail for England March 22 and will compete against a combined Oxford-Cambridge team in the feature race of the Achilles Club games at the Queen's Club, London, on Saturday, April 8. The members of the Pennsylvania team and Mr. McGovern will be guests at the Oxford-Cambridge crew race to be held on the Thames at Henley April 1.

These events with the Oxford-Cambridge track meet, set for March 25, mark the height of the English intercollegiate sport season. It will be during this period that Messrs. Rudd, Seagrove and McGovern will discuss plans for future competitions. While no definite program can be forecast previous to these meetings, it is not unlikely that there will be discussion of arrangements for annual contests to be held in this country and England.

The suggestion has been advanced that certain groups of American universities may meet Oxford and Cambridge on alternate years in this country and England. Cross-country, lacrosse and relay teams and similar minor sport combinations will also figure in the schedules. It is considered possible that as a result of these conferences the competition may be extended within two or three years to include visits of American varsity crews to Henley, and Oxford or Cambridge eight to the Poughkeepsie or American Henley regattas.

Three questions regarding the present football rules were extensively discussed at a meeting held at the Harvard Club of Boston last night when representatives of 22 colleges were present. Maj. F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, called the meeting in accordance with a policy adopted by the Football Rules Committee which provides for a series of sectional meetings of coaches and officials.

Clipping, blowing of the referee's whistle after a touchdown, and the scoring of a point after a touchdown, were the three questions which received the most attention and it is expected that they will be brought up at the meeting of the Football Rules Committee in New York City March 10.

After a rather heated discussion regarding clipping, it seemed to be the final opinion of the men present that the present rule should either be reworded or substituted by another rule just as stringent which would prevent clipping from behind a player who is not carrying the ball.

Dr. Charles Whelan, coach of Boston University, urged that the committee go back to the old system of determining a touchdown from the actual possession of the ball; but the meeting decided that the question of progress be left to the cooperation of the officials when a touchdown was not carrying the ball.

The plan of Maj. C. D. Daly of West Point for scoring a point after a touchdown by lining up the teams on the 15-yard line and giving the scoring team a chance to win the additional point on a kick, a rush or a pass was discussed. The question of whether the present or the proposed system would bring individual play into greater prominence and whether the new plan would work out under the offside penalty rule seemed to be in doubt and no direct recommendation was considered advisable.

After several technical questions had been taken up and after the meeting had disposed of the 18 points from the New York meeting, Maj. F. W. Cavanaugh of Boston College made an apologetic but determined speech urging Harvard to number the players. He went further and advocated that a motion be made, recommending the adoption of a rule forcing all teams to be numbered. The argument was forcibly attacked by Coach J. L. Knox of Harvard, but after another speech by Coach Cavanaugh the motion was passed by a large majority.

JONES ACCEPTS THE HIGHLANDERS' TERMS

NEW YORK, March 4—The New York Highlanders reported from their training headquarters in New Orleans today that Sam Jones, of the pitching staff, had agreed to terms and that everything would be satisfactory if word would only come from Hot Springs that George Ruth had affixed his signature to a contract. Manager Huggins still was busy with his second squad, and expected to have a full complement of regulars in camp by Monday.

Zack Wheat, the veteran outfielder of the Superbas, reported to the Brooklyn Club at Jacksonville yesterday and rounded out a merry squad that played checkers and parcheesi while waiting for a rain to pass.

John McGraw is training his outfit through grueling training programs at San Antonio. He is giving particular attention to the young outfielders, Boone, of New Orleans, and Ralph Shinner, who cost him a pretty penny. Jesse Barnes was still on the "unsigned contract" list. He remarked that he was waiting for McGraw to make a move.

March 11—L. C. A. A. A. Indoor championship.

April 22—Interclass meet: 23—Boston University.

May 6—New York University: 13—Williams College at Williamstown: 15-20.

N. E. I. C. A. A. at Worcester: 26-27.

L. C. A. A. A. at Philadelphia.

Distinguished Players Answer Call

NEW YORK, March 4 (Special)—The call of the Bermuda tennis championship, held among several distinguished American players, to the stadium in Guayaquil, which sails today for Bermuda, will carry Vincent Richards, national doubles champion; Lawrence B. Rice, ranking among the first 10; Fred C. Anderson, runner-up last year for the national indoor championship, and Miss Helen Wagnleitner, former winner of the women's indoor championship and present holder, by virtue of her distinguished playing yesterday, of the women's metropolitan indoor champion.

Lewis Regains Wrestling Title

WICHITA, Kan., March 4—Edward Lewis of San Jose, Cal., today again held the world's heavyweight wrestling championship, having taken the second and third falls from Stanislaus Zbyzko last night. Twelve years ago Zbyzko, at that time a novice at the American catch-as-catch-can game, yielded to a four-hold applied by Frank Gotch, then champion. Last night another American developed hold cost him his title. In 1909 matches Gotch's toe-hold and Lewis' heel-lock account for Zbyzko's only losses.

## GRANITES TURN BACK AURA LEE

Ontario Hockey Title Goes With 10-to-3 Victory

TORONTO, March 3 (Special)—The Granites won the Ontario Hockey Association championship tonight when they defeated Aura Lee in the second game of the post-season series for the championship by 10 goals to 3, winning the round 16 to 5.

Tonight's game was just as one-sided as the score indicates. The winners, who outclassed their opponents in every department of the game, were without the services of Collett, their regular goal keeper; but Anderson, who replaced him, played well and was accorded great support by his team mates, who kept their opponents shooting from outside the defense. Watson, McCaffery, Fox and Munroe were the best for the visitors while Thompson in goal for Aura Lee kept the score down. The summary:

GRANITES AURA LEE

Watson, L. W. r.w., Rodden, Muston, Romeril, McCaffery, c. c., Burch, Meekin, Jeffery, Sullivan, F.W. L. w., Stephenson, Munroe, c. b., Anderson, E. g., Hogarty, Fox, P. C. b., Thompson, C. P. c., Conacher, Anderson, E. g., Thompson

Score: Granites 10, Aura Lee 3.

Watson, E. r.w., Rodden, Muston, Romeril, McCaffery, c. c., Burch, Meekin, Jeffery, Sullivan, F.W. L. w., Stephenson, Munroe, c. b., Anderson, E. g., Thompson

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## ATHLETICS

SET NEW RECORD  
IN SCHOOL MEET

Moody, Medford, Breaks Previous Mark Held by Mansur in Senior Running High Jump

Massachusetts high school athletes held an all-day athletic carnival in the East Armory under the auspices of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association today. It was the fifth annual state-wide school meet which has been held and drew a large number of the best schoolboy athletes in Massachusetts. The high schools of Boston did not compete.

The morning was devoted to the holding of the field events and to the running of trial heats in the track events. The afternoon was devoted to running of the track finals.

In connection with the high school meet the preparatory schools held a carnival, all of the events in this taking place in the afternoon.

A new record for the high school meet was established in the senior running high jump when Harold Moody of Medford High School cleared the bar at 5 ft. 7 in., better by one-quarter of an inch than the record previously held by W. Mansur of Lowell High. Moody, in defeating Harold Casson of Brookline High, tied the old record with a jump of 5 ft. 6 1/4 in., and singly, set out to improve on the old mark, succeeding on his second attempt.

Few of the early track heats provided any close competition. Lynn Classical High School showed up to best advantage in the sprints, and Lynn English High and Newton High in the middle distances. The summary of the field events follows:

Running High Jump (Senior)—Won by Harold Moody, Medford; Harold Casson, Brookline, second; Harold Casson, Brookline, third. Height—5 ft. 7 in.

Running High Jump (Intermediate)—Won by J. Williams, Lynn English; G. Britton, Lynn Classical, second; T. McLaren, Lynn English, third. Height—5 ft.

Running High Jump (Junior)—Won by A. White, Gloucester; H. Cody, Lynn English, second; A. McDonald, Lynn English, third. Height—5 ft. 6 in.

Broad Jump (Intermediate)—Won by H. Morse, Lynn English; P. Shea, Lynn Classical, second; F. L. Wattendorf, Sharon, third. Distance—11 1/4 in.

Broad Jump (Junior)—Won by J. Keaney, Lynn English; E. Ross, Lynn Classical, second; Prendergast, third. Distance—7 ft. 11 1/4 in.

Shot Put (4-Pound Intermediate)—Won by R. T. Hardesty, Framingham; C. R. Johnson, Newton, second; S. Cooper, Malden, third. Distance—48 ft. 5 in.

Shot Put (5-Pound Intermediate)—Won by E. Nelson, Lynn English; E. Winokur, Lynn English, second; L. Michaelson, Lynn Classical, third. Distance—37 ft. 3 1/2 in.

NEBRASKA DEFEATS  
KANSAS STATE FIVE

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3 (Special)—The University of Nebraska basketball team defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College here tonight by a score of 21 to 13. Capt. A. H. Smith '22, made 11 points for Nebraska while G. T. Warren '23, R. C. Russell '23, and W. P. Riddleberger '23 made a total of 10 points. F. R. Williams '22, and Capt. W. C. Cowell made the points for Kansas State. This was Nebraska's final game on the home floor and the team outdid themselves in the last few minutes of play, tossing a total of seven points in rapid succession.

NEBRASKA KANSAS STATE  
Smith, Carman, I.F. .... F.G. Cowell  
Tipton, Speier, r.f. .... L.G. Hahn  
Toft, Warren, C. .... C. McKee  
Riddleberger, I.F. .... F. Williams  
Score—Massachusetts Institute of Technology 15, Harvard 18. Goals from the floor—Cook 2, Tonon, Davidson, Coleman, Breitling, c. S. Cooper, Malden, third. Score—University of Nebraska 21, Kansas State Agricultural College 13. Goals from floor—Smith 4, Warren 2, Russell 2 for Nebraska; Cowell 3, Williams for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Smith 5, Riddleberger 2 for Nebraska; Cowell 4, Cowell for Kansas State. Referee—Britton, West Point.

St. Paul Wins First Game  
EVELETH, Minn., March 4—The St. Paul Athletic Club, winners of Grand 2 championships, United States Amateur Hockey League, defeated Eveleth Group 3 winners, 3 to 1, last night, in the first of a series of four games to determine which team shall play the eastern winners for the national title.

Golf Rules More Diverse  
Than Before Agreement

CHICAGO, March 4—Paradoxical as it may seem, the recent agreement on uniform golf rules has made the tenets of the game more diverse than ever, according to the chairmen of tournament committees of Chicago golf clubs.

In agreeing to do away with special rules, the Western Golf Association entered into an understanding with the United States Golf Association that these laws of the game might be used as local rules, that is, adopted by such clubs as desired to use them. Under this arrangement clubs of which the members prefer the rules promulgated a year ago by the western association will make ground rules in accordance while other clubs will adhere strictly to the royal and ancient laws of the game, and still others will adopt one or more of the innovations.

The main rules involved are those making the penalty for a ball out of bounds or a lost ball the loss of distance only instead of adding a penalty stroke as is done in Great Britain. Even the United States Golf Association established a local rule at the last national amateur championship to limit the penalty for a ball out of bounds to the loss of distance.

The crux of the matter is that golfers will never know just what the rules are on any one course until

LEADING EASTERN  
SIX GETS IN ACTION

LINEUP AT ARENA  
WESTMINSTER PERE MARQUETTE  
Shay, I.W. .... r.w. .... c. Conley  
Downing, c. .... r.w. .... c. Conley  
S. Veno, r.w. .... l.w. .... c. Conley  
Smith, c.p. .... c.p. .... c. Conley  
Smith, p. .... c.p. .... c. Conley  
Referees—Gerald Wiggett, Donald Sands.

The Westminster Hockey Club of this city gets in action tonight for the first time since its 13-to-10 victory a week ago over the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York, which assured the locals of the eastern divisional championship. Pere Marquette will furnish the opposition, and the game will count toward winning the Winsor Cup.

Three times Westminster has met Frank Synott's aggressive six this year, and three times the blue and white-clad players have come out ahead, although two of the contests were carried to overtime. It was Frank Downing's team which practically eliminated Pere Marquette from the title race, so tonight's contest, while hardly holding such an incentive as place in the United States Amateur Hockey Association final bids, fair to provide the keenest of competition.

Surprised were the rule in the scholastic double-header last evening, Browne and Nichols School defeating Cambridge Latin, 3 to 2, and Brookline taking the measure of Melrose by a 2-to-1 count. Latin, victor over the other Cambridge high school, Rindge, and potential winner of the Interscholastic Hockey League race, was generally picked to defeat Browne and Nichols for the municipal title, but the private school aggregation stood off the rushes of their opponents well, and, with the contribution of two goals by Capt. Walter Rayner, came out one point ahead. The question naturally arises now whether Cambridge Latin or Browne and Nichols are entitled to meet the team of Canadian Indian boys who will play here next week for the international school championship.

Brookline High proved undisputed claim to second place in the Interscholastic League half of the double-header, and now presents the only possible barrier against Cambridge Latin's securing the coveted award. Clyde Stover of Brookline took a pass from behind the goal and drove it in perfectly for the first score, while in the last period Brookline and Melrose tallied in order.

TECH IS WINNER OF  
A CLOSE CONTEST

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology basketball team "barely" won from the Harvard five by a score of 19 to 18 in a return game played at the Technology court last night. Although handicapped by the loss of its three stars, Capt. A. E. McLeish, W. F. Fitter and Lewis Gordon, the lighter Crimson team exhibited in the first period a brand of team-work and speed for superiority that displayed by the Engineers and when the half was over the University team led with the score standing 14 to 7.

This year the accessory displays will be more interesting than ever before, as a large number of new ideas have been developed in a manner which would seem almost impossible only a few years ago. This department is arousing more and more attention at each succeeding show as the ingenuity of the inventors has placed on the market many things which in themselves always draw the attention of the crowds. Special displays for tourists, and those interested in safeguards of all kinds, will be numerous.

Inclosed Style More Popular

The style trend for 1922 seems to lean toward the inclosed style of car, with fittings which are not only better design and construction, but are far neater than used heretofore. The body of the well-built car will hang lower, will have more room than in other years, which will tend to eliminate the road sway and unnecessary vibration of a high-set vehicle. More care has been taken in using paint and enamel, which exhaustive tests have proven most durable and weather proof.

There will be a wider range of colors used this year than ever before, and at the show buyers may have a chance to suit individual tastes, without selecting from a color chart, as the models on exhibition will satisfy even the most discriminating tastes. Light delicate pastels will be conspicuous by their absence, as they have been found impractical, due to the effect of the wind and weather. Solid shades, which have plenty of body, yet cover a variety of tones, will find favor by most purchasers.

Many Special Models

Individuality of expression seems to be the trend of the times, the reflection of which is the demand for a car which is somewhat different from others of the same make. Each owner wants some little part changed according to fancy, with the result that there is a studied attempt to catch the mood of the buyer with fittings which are out of the ordinary, and body lines giving an air of refinement, such as would satisfy the most exacting tastes. Every car shown will be as complete as possible, with all the needed accessories and parts, so the buyer will know what is needed at the time of sale.

Prices Show Reductions

At the New York show it was most noticeable that the prices of closed cars were much lower than they have ever been. In some instances hundreds of dollars difference could be noted. Very much the same price levels will be found at the Boston show, and many more sales made here, as the exhibitors get closer to the actual buyers. In fact, the volume of sales at Mechanics Building will, if the optimistic attitude of the dealers is any sign, be far greater than in other years. Buyers will be more particular than ever before as each year finds them more and more familiar with the cars on the market, and the value from a usage standpoint.

The experimental days are over, and the salesmen must sell their customers from a standpoint of dollars and cents. The Western Golf Association has abolished the stymie entirely.

The Trans-Mississippi Golf Association rule is that a stymie prevails when a player stymies himself.

Negotiations still are proceeding between the U. S. G. A. and the W. G. A. to arrive at some agreement on the stymie, and it is thought by leaders of both associations that further conferences will bring about a uniform rule on this subject. It is even predicted that eventually they will come into concordance with the Royal and Ancient Club, as all the leaders are in favor of uniform rules for the game throughout the world.

Boston Automobile Show  
to Open Next SaturdayTotal of 483 Companies or Individuals Will Be  
Represented at Mechanics Building

The annual Boston Automobile Show, which opens its doors at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, March 11, will be in every way larger and more comprehensive than any previous one. Ample provision has been made for a record-breaking attendance, and the thousands and thousands who will attend during the seven days, will find many exhibits most interesting.

At the New York show, held in January, which was the largest ever held in that city, there were no commercial vehicles displayed, simply passenger cars and parts. In all, 92 makers of passenger cars and 400 examples of chassis and varied types were exhibited, all of which were American-made with the exception of two cars, one English car made in Canada, and one Italian car. There were not so many direct sales made as will be in Boston, due to the fact that the show here will be more of a retailers' proposition.

Within the five great halls and the extensive basement of Mechanics Building a total of 483 companies or individuals will be represented. This eclipses all other shows ever held here, and is coming at the right time to gauge the buying tendencies for the present season.

Passenger and Truck Displays

In the showing of passenger cars

there will be a total of 76 manufacturers represented, and allowing an average of four each on display of their various models and stripped chassis, more than 300 cars will be shown. This taken in every type from the lightest roadster to the most luxuriously fitted touring car.

There will be exhibits by 33 truck

manufacturers in the sections reserved

for commercial vehicles, the total number of which will probably be 100 or more different models, varying from the lightest form of one-ton machine to the heaviest and most powerful made. In addition to these there will be a most unusual showing of five apparatus of all kinds, with all the latest improvements and conveniences.

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## HOPE TO RESTORE IDEALS OF OLD "MERRIE ENGLAND"

G. K. Chesterton, the Author, at a Meeting of the League of Arts in London Claimed Spiritual Glory the Chief Test of Nation's Greatness

**LONDON**, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual meeting of the League of Arts, held at Mrs. Cazalet's mansion in Grosvenor Square, Mr. G. K. Chesterton made a serious plea for the restoration, not of conditions, but of the ideas and spirit of the England of Chaucer, Shakespeare and the great English artists. Mr. Chesterton has always had very warm admiration for the league, which was founded on Armistice Day, 1918. Its objects are: To give adequate expression to national joys, and aspirations; to bring art and public life into contact; to preserve national and civic traditions; to bring every individual, as far as possible, into the creative life of the community; to assert that spiritual glory is the chief test of a nation's greatness; to forge bonds of unity through a common purpose and endeavor, to symbolize that unity in public celebrations, and to develop a religious sense of nationality and citizenship.

The league holds that these aims can be realized most fully through recurring festivals of national and civic character in which the whole community takes part; artists, trade groups, the professions, the civic authorities being called upon to contribute to the celebrations, which are intended to be not mere spectacular displays but real expressions of the national will. Such ceremonies naturally take the form mostly of open-air pageantry, and afford excellent opportunities for educating the masses and inspiring citizens of all ages. Last summer the league gave a series of highly successful musical and dramatic performances in Hyde Park.

In setting forth the ideals of the League of Arts, Mr. Chesterton said that every civilized people and most of the barbaric peoples have had direct and simple forms of music, poetry and decoration which everybody enjoyed. That state of things was universal to mankind. But somewhere about the eighteenth century the English people passed through a singular phase, which amounted to an eclipse; and one object of the league was to recover an ancient glory and to remove a recent stain from the name of England. In the Middle Ages the English were a very cheerful and very artistic people; the phrase, "Merrie England," showed what was the atmosphere of the time. Today Englishmen ought to be able to find merriment in England, and not seek it in what they have the unfortunate habit of calling "Gay Paree."

As history shows, Mr. Chesterton continued, the English character and genius were always in revolt against ugliness and gloom. The suppressed passion for beauty and happiness was always breaking out in the English character, producing geniuses—like Nelson and Turner—entirely incongruous to the ideals being presented to the nation. But the early industrial period produced the conception, which still clings to the Englishman in a hundred ways, that he is not English, is not manly, is not practical unless his clothes are ugly, his houses badly built, his pictures bad, etc. "Henceforth," Mr. Chesterton exclaimed, "we forsake the ideal of stupidity and the ideal of ugliness."

No utterance of G. K. C. would be complete if it did not contain a para-

### IRELAND IS FIELD OF NEW PROJECTS

**DUBLIN**, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—"Already many people are stirring, and applying to me to help them to start new projects, and

## AUSTRIA GETS \$200,000 FOR INTELLECTUAL WORKERS

Aid Sent From America Especially Intended for Teachers, Professors, Natural Scientists, Musicians and Others Engaged in Non-Manual Work

**VIENNA**, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—America has given \$200,000 for the Austrian middle classes. In the midst of the coldest winter in many years, with food, fuel and clothing at prohibitive prices, the Austrian middle classes are in the depths of despair. America's magnificent donation will do much to relieve their necessities.

The official news of America's latest gift was conveyed in the following letter from Capt. Gardner Richardson, director of the American Relief Action for Austria, to President Michael Hainsch:

"Deeply impressed by the heroic efforts which Austria is making to bring about her economic recovery by taking off the food subsidies, by taxes, and by other methods, and animated by the wish to grant her further help from America during the next few months in which these efforts are taking practical effect, we have obtained from the American relief organizations a contribution of \$200,000.

"This sum is intended specially to render assistance to the intellectual workers: to teachers, musicians, professors, (natural) scientists, artists, to all those highly gifted men and women who have helped to make Vienna renowned, as well as to all the suffering middle classes.

"This relief will be given out under the control of the American Relief Action, whose chief representative in Austria is Capt. Gardner Richardson. He has been attending conferences in London over this matter and hopes after his return to Vienna to form a representative nonpartisan committee in Austria who can advise him as to the most rational and effective manner in which this help can be distributed."

"The action of the American Children's Relief organization means the feeding of many Austrian children. It will be extended still further so that

some 200,000 children will have free meals until June 1.

"We trust that this further help will serve a really useful and effective purpose and prove of value for Austria."

President Hainsch conveyed his warmest thanks, both verbally and in writing, to the American representatives. The proposed committee for administering the relief has already been formed. It consists of representatives of the three great political parties, ministerial officials and some persons to be chosen by the American organizations. The donation of \$200,000 is to be spent exclusively for foodstuffs. At the present rate of exchange it represents in Austrian money 1,600,000,000 crowns.

Austria's leading journal, the *Neue Freie Presse* writes: "A new great-hearted American benefaction has come to lighten the sad lot of the intellectual workers of Austria in a manner for which they cannot be sufficiently grateful. The extension of the students' relief action, of the blessed institution of the professors' dinner-table have been made possible. One learns with lively satisfaction that already 3000 more students are being given dinners than a week ago. Everybody who has only a faint idea of the inexpressible misery which prevails among wide circles of the student-youth, who has learned of the appeals for help which come to the rectors and teachers in the universities, of how these young students are suffering from cold and hunger and the dread of finding no shelter, and yet compelled amid all this to continue their studies, will rejoice at the great-hearted action of our friend across the ocean. The wonderful generosity of America ought to prove an example to all those of us at home who have the means to help in this Samaritan work."

All the Vienna newspapers join in expressing sincere thanks to the American Relief organizations for their most timely and generous aid to Austria.

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## FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

## CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA IMPROVE

## Increase in Oil and Mineral Production Is Shown by Soviet Statistics

Recent Soviet statistics show considerable increase in production of minerals and oils, the latter part of 1921 being notable in this respect. The principal Russian coal field, Donetz basin, produced 4,500,000 tons in 1920 and 5,420,000 in 1921, to which should be added 400,000 tons from other sources. During the first part of 1921 this field was only slightly productive, due to lack of food supplies. July produced only 150,000 tons. October was over 500,000 tons and November more than 700,000. Great improvement was also shown in the efficiency of workmen. In October, 1921, the same amount of coal was produced by 11,500 miners as in March by 17,500. The average output increased from 13 tons per man in July to 57 tons in November.

## Oil Output Larger

Oil production shows the same trend. The total output in 1920 was 3,930,000 tons; 1921 production was 4,070,000. Baku production dropped from 2,200,000 tons in 1920 to 2,600,000 in 1921; but the Grozny product increased from 880,000 tons to 1,320,000, the last figure being in excess of the pre-war output. Production at Baku, in December, 1921, showed 250,000 tons, a considerable increase over previous months.

Pig iron production in 1921 was 125,000 tons, or 2.9 per cent of pre-war production; 1920 gave 105,000 tons. A metallurgical combine has been organized in the southern provinces, which has led to an increased output of coal, coke, and pig iron. For 1922, estimates are 167,000 tons of pig iron. Until recently this group had only one blast furnace operating; at present two are in operation and during 1922 10 additional furnaces will begin work. But continuation of the national program will only produce 21 per cent of the pre-war output after three years.

## Textile Industry

Production of agricultural implements in 1920 was valued at 2,800,000 gold rubles, compared with 50,000,000 in 1913. The program for 1922 anticipated production valued at 8,500,000 gold rubles. In 1921 iron ore production was 217,000 tons, compared with 9,16,000 in 1913.

Russia's textile industry produces only 6.5 per cent of the pre-war output, but the new economic policy has increased production. Production of flax factories has risen to 55 per cent of the pre-war output.

The program for 1922 fixes the output of textiles at between 25,000,000 and 28,000,000 yards of material.

Productivity of labor is increasing as a result of the new economic policy. At the close of 1920 absenteeism among workers was 22 per cent; in July and August, 1921, 58 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. From September on the percentage showed

## BUSINESS ITEMS

(Reported by the United States Department of Commerce)

The Chinese new year settlements brought about fewer failures than were anticipated. The rates of exchange in China then current were said to favor exports.

The Brazilian situation shows little change, and buying and selling is still very cautious. Exchange is not yet firm enough to encourage heavy buying, but there is more activity in some lines, especially building construction and the large improvement works of the present administration.

Conditions in Chile, reported to be improving remain stationary and are still awaiting a betterment in the nitrate trade of Europe and the United States. The prices on nitrate, which were fixed on Oct. 27, 1921, terminate on June 30, 1922, and lower prices are anticipated thereafter.

General commercial conditions in Mexico have slightly improved despite the fact that the situation had been complicated by the recent defection of the military leaders and the appearance of bands of guerrillas in various parts of the country. It is still necessary, however, for American business men engaged in the Mexican trade to exercise caution.

An excellent opportunity for American manufacturers of agricultural machinery to introduce their equipment in Ireland will be afforded by the annual agricultural spring show of the Royal Dublin Society, to be held at Ballsbridge, Dublin, on May 16-18. This show is attended by practically all those who are interested in agriculture in Ireland, and it is believed that

substantial sales of American implements and machinery will follow if these products are on display.

The sugar consumption of the United Kingdom for 1922 is given as 1,500,000 tons, as against 1,420,000 tons in 1921, and a pre-war consumption of 1,900,000 tons is also given. It is expected that the sugar to be imported in 1922 will get the benefit of a lighter duty under the anticipated reduction in British taxation in the next budget estimates. British refineries should melt about 1,100,000 tons this year, leaving 400,000 tons of refined sugar to be imported, the bulk of which must be drawn from American sources.

With increasing exports and restricted imports, rising prices for its raw products, and predictions of a further increase in the latter, together with lower prices both for staples and specialties than was evident a year ago, and an improved exchange situation, the economic condition of Argentina has undergone considerable improvement since the first of the new year.

The optimistic attitude in financial circles previously reported from India has disappeared, and the light, airy, and somewhat pessimistic prevailing. The Bengal Government recently offered the market three months' treasury notes to yield 6.34 per cent return. The official discount rate is 7 per cent. In the past 30 days dollars exchange declined from 362 to 354 rupees per \$100 (from \$0.276 to \$0.282 per rupee). Sterling exchange is steady but dull.

The competition which American rail-way ties have to meet in the British market is the importation of Baltic pine.

During 1921, 150,000 bales of American cotton were imported into Shanghai, China. A favorable turn in the cotton yarn

market of Japan recently was due to the fact that December output was less than anticipated.

The number of workmen employed in the wool industry rose from 6000 in 1920, to 14,600 in November, 1921.

A project for the construction in Poland of a cotton mill to be equipped with 200,000 spindles, 75 looms, and 24 printing machines, calling for an expenditure of \$5,000,000, is under consideration. The project is to be worked out in detail, and the estimated annual production will be about 60,000,000 meters of cotton goods such as muslins, printed calicoes, cambrics, etc., as formerly supplied from Russia.

Large purchases of squirrel and other skins are being made by Government for the United States. It is recently been consummated that the total value of furs involved through the Harbin American Consulate for the last quarter of 1921 will total nearly \$2,000,000.

Four trips of fresh fish were brought to the Fish Pier today. Prices continue low. Arrivals: Sir Roseway 58,700 pounds, schooner Ruth & Margaret 45,400, Margaret L. 12,800, and Marie 7000. Most of the two latter ships were founders. The trip of the Roseway did not sell owing to the lack of demand. Sales to wholesale dealers: Haddock 13¢@24/4c a pound; large cod 34¢@4c; market cod 24¢; pollock 4¢@4c; hake 1@5¢; cusk 1@1½; founders 2.6¢@5¢; gray soles 4 and halibut 20¢.

Preparations are being made by fishermen for the haddock season, the first vessel to fit out being the schooner Constellation, Capt. Ambrose Fleet, which will start preparing for this branch of fishing within three weeks at Gloucester.

Gill netters landed about 70,000 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester today. There were no other arrivals.

The regular lobster season opened in Nova Scotia March 1, it was announced today by the Boston Fish Bureau and some shipments are expected to arrive here tomorrow on the Yarmouth steamer.

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Large purchases of squirrel and other skins are being made by Government for the United States. It is recently been consummated that the total value of furs involved through the Harbin American Consulate for the last quarter of 1921 will total nearly \$2,000,000.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## WHY CURRENCIES OF THE NATIONS WERE STRONGER

Further Advance in Exchanges Due to a Better International Understanding

NEW YORK, March 4 (Special)— "Somebody knows." This observation was made facetiously by a college professor who was not supposed to be listening, but whose hearing was remarkably acute, when a high-standing student tried to help the man at the foot of the class, or near it, by whispering the correct answer to him.

It may be contended that somebody prominent in the banking circles of the allied European capitals knew well in advance of the Boulogne conference between Premiers Lloyd George and Poincaré that they would arrive at a 20-year truce for all Europe. This, it may be claimed, was the chief cause of the pronounced upward swing in allied currencies and in securities in London and New York.

Whatever may be true relative to these suppositions and contentions, the fact remains that sterling and French exchange, and to a lesser extent, the currencies of other European countries, continued to move toward new and consecutive high levels for the present movement.

This was true after the announcement of the Anglo-French pact, as well as before, until after the reports that Premier Lloyd George would resign. Evidently the full importance of the pact was not discounted in advance.

## Viscount Bryce's Views

It would be folly to assert that, while all the details will not be worked out for some weeks, an announcement of this kind and the effect upon foreign exchange are not regarded as of great importance by international bankers here and in Europe, and also by industrial leaders on both sides of the Atlantic.

The late Viscount James Bryce said at a luncheon of the Merchants Association in Newport last October the day before he sailed for home, never to return to America, that there could be no real reconstruction in Europe until there was more friendly feeling between the leading nations. The Anglo-French pact must be taken as a definite manifestation of such a feeling and as the forerunner of better domestic trade for Europe and better export business for the United States.

Quite a different effect was caused, particularly in London, by the report from that center that Prime Minister Lloyd George had addressed a letter to Austen Chamberlain, leader of the Unionists, in which he had threatened to resign unless he received better support. The natural result was a sharp reaction in sterling exchange, and a hesitating tendency in both the London and New York stock markets. Most international bankers believe that it would be a great calamity if the only European premier who had held out continuously since the armistice should surrender his portfolio at this time, and they doubt that he will.

## Effect of Message

President Harding's message urging a subsidy for an American merchant marine had a temporarily beneficial influence on the marine shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. If such a measure is given careful consideration by Congress, even if it should not be adopted, the effect should be much farther reaching. That an American merchant marine should be established and well maintained would seem to be self-evident. Probably one of the most important decisions to be handed down by the United States Supreme Court in a long time was that of Chief Justice Taft in the Wisconsin case. It means that in the matter of rates the Interstate Commerce Commission is supreme over individual state commissions, even with respect to traffic within a given state. Judge Taft took pains to point out that his decision referred only to rates. Some prominent corporation officials and lawyers believe that the next big decision of the Supreme Court on the question of state and federal authority over the railroads will establish the fact that the latter is supreme on important questions other than rates. All this would mean much to the holders of railroad securities and to railroad officials.

## Reading Case Decision

The granting by the Supreme Court of the application of common stockholders for a rehearing in the Reading case made a favorable impression in the financial district, generally. The decision on the reargument will determine finally whether those shareholders are entitled alone to the distribution of special assets, or whether they must divide with the preferred stockholders. The decision should have an important general bearing.

The still more favorable reports relative to the recovery of the steel industry are of special importance and significance. That the United States Steel Corporation, with a greatly increased capacity compared with pre-war days, is operating at 60 per cent or better of normal, compared with only 40 per cent at the end of 1921, tells its own story to a great extent.

Although the orders for rails and equipment reported to have been placed by the railroads were not striking as to size, they did furnish further evidence that business is moving in the right direction.

Sentiment with respect to the stock market is optimistic in the main, but some speculative interests are not certain whether they should buy at present prices or wait for bigger reactions than occurred this week. The trend of prices appears to be upward nevertheless.

## London Money Rates

London, March 4—Money 24 per cent. Short bill 3 1/4 per cent. Three months' bills 22-25 per cent.

## New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, March 4, 1922

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Yr. 1921	Div.	High	Low	Company	↑↑Sales	High	Low	Net-	Yr. 1921	Div.	High	Low	Company	↑↑Sales	High	Low	Net-	Yr. 1921	Div.	High	Low	Company	↑↑Sales	High	Low	Net-	
High	Low	\$	Company	↑↑Sales	High	Low	Net-	High	Low	\$	Company	↑↑Sales	High	Low	Net-	High	Low	\$	Company	↑↑Sales	High	Low	Net-				
53 1/2	26 1/2	— Adams Express	600	63	62	62 1/2	—	Net-	53 1/2	19 1/2	— General Motors pf.	600	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	53 1/2	19 1/2	— St L & S F	37400	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	— Union Carb Car pf.	700	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
53 1/2	10 1/2	— Advance Rumely	700	74 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	—	Net-	53 1/2	27 1/2	— Gen Motors 7 1/2 deb.	500	80	78 1/2	80	53 1/2	27 1/2	— St L & S F	2100	141 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	— United Fruit pf.	2100	141 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
50	32	3 Alamo Chemical pf.	400	39	38	38 1/2	—	Net-	50	32	— Gulf Oil pf.	300	41	61	75	50	32	— St Louis Southwestern	7900	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	— United Ry. Invest pf.	3200	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
50	28	4 Air Reduction	100	50	48	48 1/2	—	Net-	50	28	— Gulf Oil pf.	300	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	50	28	— St Louis Southwestern	4600	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	— U.S. Ry. Inv. Fd.	3000	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
39 1/2	16 1/2	— Ajax Rubber	9100	16	14 1/2	15	—	Net-	39 1/2	16 1/2	— Goodrich pf.	600	84	84 1/2	84 1/2	39 1/2	16 1/2	— Savers Arms	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	— U.S. C. P. Fd.	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
15 1/2	1 1/2	— Alaska Gold Mines	1000	16	14 1/2	15	—	Net-	15 1/2	16 1/2	— Goodrich pf.	700	29	27 1/2	29	15 1/2	16 1/2	— Savers Arms	3500	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	— U.S. C. P. Fd.	2100	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
59 1/2	34	4 Allied Chemical	6787	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	—	Net-	59 1/2	58 1/2	— Good & Davis	1100	19	17 1/2	17 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	— Great Northern pf.	5600	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	— U.S. Rubber 1st pf.	500	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
103 1/2	81	7 Allied Chem pf.	600	103	103 1/2	104	—	Net-	103 1/2	81	— Great Northern pf.	6000	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	103 1/2	81	— Sears Roebuck	16400	70	68	68 1/2	— U.S. Rubber 1st pf.	500	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
39 1/2	28 1/2	4 Allis-Chalmers	3000	47	45 1/2	45 1/2	—	Net-	39 1/2	28 1/2	— Great Northern pf.	6000	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	39 1/2	28 1/2	— Seneca Copper	17700	13 1/2	14	14	— U.S. Smelting pf.	1400	34 1/2	33	34 1/2
60	28	7 Allis-Chalmers pf.	1000	16	14 1/2	15	—	Net-	60	28	— Great Northern pf.	6000	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	60	28	— Shakopee	200	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
65 1/2	29 1/2	7 Allis-Chalmers pf.	5000	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	—	Net-	65 1/2	29 1/2	— Great Northern pf.	6000	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	65 1/2	29 1/2	— Shakopee	200	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
84	51	1 Am Ag Chem pf.	800	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	—	Net-	84	51	— Great Northern pf.	6000	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	84	51	— Shakopee	200	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
50 1/2	45 1/2	4 Am Bank Note	1300	65	65	65	—	Net-	50 1/2	45 1/2	— Gulf Mobile & N pf.	4000	10 1/2	10	10	50 1/2	45 1/2	— Sinclair Oil	7900	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
50 1/2	43 1/2	3 Am Bank Note pf.	200	54	53	54	—	Net-	50 1/2	43 1/2	— Gulf Mobile & N pf.	4000	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	50 1/2	43 1/2	— Sinclair Oil	7900	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
51	24 1/2	1 Am Beet Sugar	3750	40 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	—	Net-	51	24 1/2	— Gulf Mobile & N pf.	4000	10 1/2	10	10	51	24 1/2	— Sinclair Oil	7900	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
74 1/2	54 1/2	7 Am Beet Sugar	100	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	—	Net-	74 1/2	54 1/2	— Gulf Mobile & N pf.	4000	10 1/2	10	10	74 1/2	54 1/2	— Sinclair Oil	7900	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
50 1/2	29 1/2	4 Am Black Magnete	3900	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	—	Net-	50 1/2	29 1/2	— Gulf Mobile & N pf.	4000	10 1/2	10	10	50 1/2	29 1/2	— Sinclair Oil	7900	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	— U.S. Smelting pf.	100	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
65 1/2	29 1/2	4 Am Brake Shoe	5000	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	Net-	65 1/2	29 1/2	— Gulf Mobile & N pf.	4000	10 1/2	10	10	65 1/2	29 1/2	— Sinclair Oil	7900	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2</					

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Again the Victorian Age

### Some Political Ideas and Persons

John Bailey, London: John Murray, 6s. The man who sees greatness," writes Mr. Bailey, "is himself a greater man than the man who merely sees limitations." He is writing of a period rich in the opportunity to see greatness in almost every direction of achievement, and showing itself certainly not heedless of the stature of its giants. The Victorians belong exclusively to their own time; a later generation has not attempted to model itself upon them; rather, with the precocious irreverence of modern youth, has there been the tendency to regard with cynicism the oracles of half-a-century ago. Hence the value of Mr. Bailey's words.

Limitations the great Victorians had, undoubtedly, and the present writer makes no effort to disregard them. England, during these years, was not always well served by her statesmen: there was indolence and apathy, while personal considerations, private quarrels, intrigues and wire-pulling occupied men's thoughts, darkening their vision, weakening their purpose. Nevertheless, the big humanity and comprehension of a Peel, the high-minded ability of a Melbourne, the conscientious devotion of a Gladstone, the astounding genius of a Disraeli, stand out like great, steady beacon lights in the history of their country.

Of Disraeli, particularly, the writer has many good things to say. No subject can be more fascinating to the student of character, and Mr. Bailey has been wise enough not to attempt the measuring of this greatest of

political leaders by the standards and traditions of other Englishmen. Rather, in showing how wide was the divergence, has he emphasized the magnitude of an achievement which established this "Jew, half-mystic, half-adventurer," in the confidence not only of the most conservative of people, but also in the affections of the most conservative of sovereigns, so that there came a time, both at home and abroad, when it was for England, and, as England, that Disraeli acted and spoke.

The reign of Victoria was marked on the whole, by great stability for the country, due in large measure to the character of the Queen, her virtue, her dignity, her sincerity, so gently beneficial in their influence during many years. "Stability," writes Mr. Bailey, "is probably the most important of all elements of political strength." In the latter part of this book, the writer deals practically and comprehensively with those qualities so urgently required in the Europe of today, suffering under "an orgy of change," to bring about such a stability; to preserve all that is of value in the old, even while welcoming those new ideals of freedom and democracy for the purpose of which the whole map of Europe has undergone a change.

Mr. Bailey holds that the most essential characteristic of statesmanship is patience. In pondering on this, it may be well also to recall again the words of Mr. Bailey, applying them to nations as to individuals: "The man who sees greatness is himself a greater man than the man who merely sees limitations."

## A New Poet

### Nets to Catch the Wind

By Elinor Wylie, New York: Brace & Co., \$1.10. A thin volume containing but 33 poems, only two or three exceeding a page in length, issued without the present day fanfare of advertising—such is "Nets to Catch the Wind," by Elinor Wylie.

Poets, however, recognized her at once as a new and worthy addition to their number. While Mrs. Wylie will be counted as a part of the "new movement" in poetry, one of the moderns, she has such originality and such a distinctive note that she cannot be labeled and pigeonholed, at least not yet.

Not once does she depart from measured verse and regular rhyme. Even "The Crooked Stick," which is a short dialogue between two travelers, alternate lines to each speaker, scans and rhymes in the old-fashioned way. She even writes sonnets, although the touch of the modern is evident when, in one of the eight in the volume, she substitutes a septet for the regular octave. Of these sonnets the four grouped under the title "Wild Peaches" are by far the best. Some of the others, notably "Blood Feud," one would gladly omit.

She holds, in common with the new poets, a love for beauty. The first poem in the book is "Beauty." By some this is judged the poorest in the volume, yet it seems to define her attitude and reveal a wider view of beauty than that held by most of the other newer writers. Mrs. Wylie's attitude harks back to something deeper that lies in her thought behind the poem, a belief that beauty, merely for its own sake, is not quite sufficient or all there is to it. Let me quote:

BEAUTY  
Say not of Beauty she is good  
Or bright but beautiful.  
Or sleek to doves' wings of the wood  
Her wild wings of a gull.  
Calm her not wicked; that word's touch  
Consumes her like a curse;  
But love her not much, too much,  
For that is even worse.  
She is neither good nor bad,  
But innocent and wild!  
Enshrine her and she dies, who had  
The hard heart of a child.

In all the poems, there is a hint of the imagists. They bring "H. D." to mind. While Mrs. Wylie has not the purely classic touch of "H. D." her love for and appreciation of classicism is definitely declared in "Bronze Trumpets and Sea Water—On Turning Latin into English."

There is a haunting quality in these poems. In the mass of modern verse, we read of it and instantly forget what it was all about. Sometimes we remember that, for a moment, we had a bit of pleasure from some poem—we can't remember the title, the subject or the author. Most modern verse is ephemeral. Not so Mrs. Wylie's. In the "Madman's Song" she speaks for the poet; in "The Falcon" she has pictured imagination in a way that makes some of its lines cling in your memory, and there is romance and drama in "The Prinkin' Liddle," a poem quite different from all the others, in its joyous abandon. The first stanza tells the story:

"The Hielan' lassies are a' for spinnin'  
The Lewian' lassies for prinkin' an' spinnin';  
My daddie wud' chide me, an' so wud' my minnie;  
If I st'd bring home a prinkin' liddle."  
The counter argument is in the six following stanzas. Two will give the substance of the answer:

In your Hielan' glen, where the rain  
pours steady,  
Will be a lassie for a prinkin' liddle;  
When the rocks are all bare an' the turf  
is all sodden,  
An' lassies gae mad in their homespun an'  
hadden.

It's better a liddle like Solomon's lily  
Than one that'll run like a Hielan' gill;  
A-linkin' it over the hean, my liddle,  
In a raggin' kit and a belted plaidie!

This is not a volume to be tossed aside with the average book. It goes to the shelf—of the mind, at least—of Sara Teasdale, "H. D." and Edna St. Vincent Millay; not because Mrs. Wylie is definitely like any one of the three, but because she is working for the purest art in poetry, on high ideals, and with more than ordinary craftsmanship. While the products of these four will be quite

he became active among the Marxian intellectuals and the various groups of working men, who were forming organizations. Toward the end of the Nineties, he was arrested and sent into exile, not, however, a very rigorous form. During the years in which he was an émigré, he lived abroad in one place and another, reading, studying and thinking; sometimes returning to Petrograd; but, as it was illegal for him to remain there, keeping out of public notice.

In 1917 he returned to Russia, where he carried on a violent campaign of disorganization which necessitated his flight to Finland, whence he returned to make a triumphant entry into the Smolny Institute at the head of the government of the People's Commissars. Since then he has been the chief of the new order. So much does M. Landau-Aldanov give as bare facts of Lenin's life, set down in a confused, contradictory fashion, and in the same manner he passes to consideration of Lenin's writings.

It is almost impossible to glean

from the chapter a clear idea of the man as an author, but we are assured that his pamphlets in general are very well written and contain nothing but commonplaces, that he is one who "combines ideas which he believes to be the ideas of the future with a mentality that belongs to the Middle Ages."

The chapter dealing with the personality of Lenin contains little that is illuminative. M. Landau-Aldanov denies that the leader ever took German money for himself, and admits his scrupulous honesty. He does consider it possible that it may have been taken for propaganda. His only authority, however, is hearsay evidence. Indeed, the whole book runs too much to statements like this:

"A few months ago, Lenin told Maxim Gorky (I got this from a French friend, who, in turn, heard it from Gorky's own lips), that 'The most astonishing thing in this whole business is that no one has yet put us out.'

Carelessly uttered remarks in general conversation, repeated from one person to another, make frail basis upon which to form an estimate of a man's character. It is with a feeling of profound disappointment that we leave this study of Lenin to take up a consideration of the theories of the social revolution. Here, however, the author is upon better ground. He is able to speak with more authority and is impressive in the presentation of his ideas. Whether the reader agrees or not, there is interesting matter in his concluding chapters.

M. Landau-Aldanov is a counter-revolutionist and an anti-militarist, and in outlining his beliefs is at once vigorous and reasonable. Paragraphs like the following show a mental grasp of the problems now before all countries:

"Socialism is today as much a problem of production as of redistribution of wealth. In every country the most important task at present is to find means of increasing production. In countries like Russia, where natural resources are abundant and hardly exploited at all, the problem can be solved more easily than elsewhere. . . . An enlightened government, no matter how poor the condition of its treasury, should give not millions, but hundreds of millions to science. Each country should strive to develop a state of mind conducive to conditions which should attract intelligent young people toward science. (Hitherto in Europe, the best talent has been absorbed by politics which feeds its devotees better and affords much greater and easier satisfaction to vanity.) It should pay scholars royalty ('Republican,' they are very badly paid!); it should institute prizes and rewards for work in pure science, as well as for practical research."

Here the author figures as a searcher after truth, and as such he should realize that scrappy details and opinions do not make a truthful pen portrait of a person.

Frederick O'Brien, who used to wear garlands of tiara-blossoms about his head in the South Seas, has just departed for a trip to Cuba and Central America. He has practically completed his third book of South Sea travel. It is to be called "Atolls of the Sun" and may be expected next year.

After finishing the regular course of the Lycée, young Oulianov studied law at the University of Kazan, from which he was expelled for "taking part in agitation." On leaving the university, he went to Petrograd to pass his state examinations and here's season.

## An Unsatisfactory Portrait

Lenin.

By M. A. Landau-Aldanov. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$3. A thin study of the latest Russian leader is bound to be of interest to the many who are looking toward Russia with wonder and hope. In spite of disapproval and disappointment, all the world still watches this new order emerging from the old. Disapproval of its barbarities, disappointment in its ideals, which we rated higher, we can but feel. Yet here is undoubtedly the trying out of a great experiment, and of the master experimentalist, Lenin, we have from first hand statements hardly enough to make either a judgment or a prophecy.

Lenin is the pseudonym by which Vladimir Illich Ulliau is now known.

The son of a state councilor, he descends from the hereditary nobility, although Zinoviev, his closest biographer, gives him a peasant strain. M. Landau-Aldanov observes that Lenin's real nature is a remarkable combination of the pretentious violence of the country squire with the elementary shrewdness of the peasant.

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## The Character of the Chinese

China's Place

Far East, so far as it in the Sun

By Stanley High, New York: The Macmillan Co., aligning itself into

pro-Chinese and pro-Japanese schools.

The broad and tolerant vision which enables a traveler to see good of some sort in every land and people seems to suffer at least temporary obscuration when the globe-trotter with a book in mind enters either China or Japan. Just why the Chinese may not be accepted as intelligent young people toward science. (Hitherto in Europe, the best talent has been absorbed by politics which feeds its devotees better and affords much greater and easier satisfaction to vanity.) It should pay scholars royalty ('Republican,' they are very badly paid!); it should institute prizes and rewards for work in pure science, as well as for practical research."

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There is a haunting quality in these poems. In the mass of modern verse, we read of it and instantly forget what it was all about. Sometimes we remember that, for a moment, we had a bit of pleasure from some poem—we can't remember the title, the subject or the author. Most modern verse is ephemeral. Not so Mrs. Wylie's. In the "Madman's Song" she speaks for the poet; in "The Falcon" she has pictured imagination in a way that makes some of its lines cling in your memory, and there is romance and drama in "The Prinkin' Liddle," a poem quite different from all the others, in its joyous abandon. The first stanza tells the story:

"The Hielan' lassies are a' for spinnin'  
The Lewian' lassies for prinkin' an' spinnin';

My daddie wud' chide me, an' so wud' my minnie;

If I st'd bring home a prinkin' liddle."

The counter argument is in the six following stanzas. Two will give the substance of the answer:

In your Hielan' glen, where the rain

pours steady,

Will be a lassie for a prinkin' liddle;

When the rocks are all bare an' the turf

is all sodden,

An' lassies gae mad in their homespun an'

hadden.

It's better a liddle like Solomon's lily

Than one that'll run like a Hielan' gill;

A-linkin' it over the hean, my liddle,

In a raggin' kit and a belted plaidie!

This is not a volume to be tossed aside with the average book. It goes to the shelf—of the mind, at least—of Sara Teasdale, "H. D." and Edna St. Vincent Millay; not because Mrs. Wylie is definitely like any one of the three, but because she is working for the purest art in poetry, on high ideals, and with more than ordinary craftsmanship. While the products of these four will be quite

the literature of the Far East, so far as it in the Sun

By Stanley High, New York: The Macmillan Co., aligning itself into

pro-Chinese and pro-Japanese schools.

The broad and tolerant vision which enables a traveler to see good of some sort in every land and people seems to suffer at least temporary obscuration when the globe-trotter with a book in mind enters either China or Japan. Just why the Chinese may not be accepted as intelligent young people toward science. (Hitherto in Europe, the best talent has been absorbed by politics which feeds its devotees better and affords much greater and easier satisfaction to vanity.) It should pay scholars royalty ('Republican,' they are very badly paid!); it should institute prizes and rewards for work in pure science, as well as for practical research."

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earlier book which

foresees: inwardly, it

is even more so, for



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## The Songs of Modern Italy and Those Who Write Them

An Authority on the Voice Writes of the Art Which Is Often Overshadowed by Orchestral Dominance

BY GIULIO SILVA

Professor of Singing in the Royal Conservatory of St. Cecilia, Rome.

In Italy, the homeland of song, how does song fare today? Instrumental music has been actively advanced there since the war; and you in America, with your accustomed quickness of response to all new creative movements, have not failed to note this activity. For that matter, you have by no means denied hospitality to the new songs which have been produced in Italy today. Many of them have found a place in the programs of your concert halls. But I sometimes wonder whether it has yet been possible for you to formulate any general view of the present condition of vocal music in Italy, or to arrive at any exact understanding of the characteristics. Indeed, I have often wondered whether you are not inclined to believe that the current production of instrumental music altogether overshadows the further making of songs in Italy, and is likely to continue to do so for a long time to come.

Frankly it cannot be said, when all the facts are gathered in, that Italy's musical activity of today supplies any substantial proof that such a radical change in traditions is underway there. Vocal chamber music—comprising what we call "liriche" or "canzoni"—still constitutes an important part, even though not the principal part, of the young Italian school's production. We can say, indeed, that all of the modern Italian composers have written songs; and this universality is, in itself, worthy of note.

An Active Group, But Not a School

To give a clear idea of the extent and force of this very active movement in Italy, let me resort at first to a mere catalogue of the men associated with it. Beginning with the names with which you are most familiar, Ottorino Respighi has written, as you know, a considerable number of songs. Ildebrando Pizzetti has not written many, but his lyric production is of special importance. Francesco Malipiero has contributed quite a large group, though we must recognize that it is not the best of his work. Alfredo Casella has written only a few songs, and these are not very important. Riccardo Zandonai has a modest collection, but again we must recognize that it does not constitute the best part of the work of this author who has devoted himself chiefly to "melodrama." One young composer, Castelnovo Tedesco, a pupil of Pizzetti, has produced, for his age, a very noteworthy number of lyrics which reveal marked originality.

Bel Canto in Flower

The purely melodic element having once been introduced, it underwent almost continuous development during two centuries. Especially did the lyric quality progress, the expression of the various human sentiments by musical means. In earlier times, music served almost exclusively to express a moral or emotional state of feeling in which one individual stood toward another individual—love, above all; sympathy, grief, disappointment. Toward the end of the seventeenth century we begin to hear music expressing also the reactions of natural sights and scenes—the rising sun, a landscape in spring time—upon the human soul. Considered in its relationship to modern musical art, this is a fact of the utmost importance; for it marks the birth of an element which in the modern epoch dominates the musical field, namely, impressionism.

Continuing with the enumeration, I may mention the other names with special regard for their geographical classification, since it is of interest to observe, in this connection, that musical culture still continues active in Italy, as of old, not in a single center, but in a variety of centers. Rome has once more taken her ancient place as the nation's political capital, but she has not, like Paris, gathered unto herself all the creative activity of the nation.

Among Florentine musicians of today, in addition to Pizzetti and Castelnovo Tedesco, especially worthy of note is the work of Ferdinando Liuzzi and the less elegant but more popular work of Renato Brogi. In the so-called Milanese group we must take into account the songs of Renzo Bossi, Giacomo Orefice, Adriano Lualdi and Isidoro Capitano of Brescia. In Emilia, besides Malipiero, teacher of the Royal Conservatory of Parma, we find Franco Alfano and Adolfo Gandini of Bologna and Balilla Pratella of Lugo. Further names of interest in the Roman group, in addition to Respighi and Casella, are Vincenzo Tommasini, Pietro Cimara, Alessandro Bustini, Vittorio Gul, Francesco Mantica, Domenico Alaleone and Rosario Scalero.

Throughout all of the eighteenth century the growth of instrumental music very intensively stimulated the development of the purely melodic element, in musical composition with German influence increasingly notable. At this came there come to be written many songs having a melody so rich that it is almost equally understandable and expressive whether sung by the human voice or played on a violin or 'cello. Moreover, as melody



Giulio Silva

His official position gives him an intimate acquaintanceship with all the modern Italian composers.

kept pace with the advance of instrumental music, virtuosity in song began to assert itself ever more and more. The voice, perfected through the marvelous school of "Bel Canto," came to enrich the effects it produced not alone by enhancing the musicality of the words sung, but also and more especially by elaborating upon the melody, even as instruments elaborate upon it. In short, the voice attained during this period the fullest development of which it is technically capable. It could do no more; the instrument's turn had come.

The Literary Element Enters

Up to that time, vocal chamber music had not possessed a character distinctly and exclusively its own. Religious and secular music—in the opera house as in the concert hall—both maintained the same style. The form varied only in response to the literary element, the particular text to be sung. Now, precisely this element—the literary element—was destined to gain ever more and more influence upon secular music. So strong did this influence become, indeed, that it brought about a profound change in the stylistic characteristics of opera, on the one hand, and of chamber music on the other, a substantial difference growing up between the two in the matter of style.

It was especially in Germany that the influence of the literary element steadily advanced and attained its culmination. There its growth was to have been expected, if only by reason of the fact that the German language did not offer the same resources of innate musicality which the Italian language made available to our composers. Naturally the literary expressiveness of the words sung attained a large importance in the Lieder of Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Moreover, Germany was the nation which held intellectual pre-

ponderance throughout Europe in the nineteenth century. We in Italy feel that this German influence strongly, and I am forced to say—quite without failing to recognize the beauties of the German achievement itself—that it exerted upon us a far from beneficial effect. In fact, it atrophied, the development of our vocal chamber music; and little by little, as the Wagnerian tradition attained full supremacy, it killed also our operatic music. For the genius which made Germany's music great in the nineteenth century was not a genius natural to Italy; its beauties were not our beauties by birthright, its ways were not our ways.

Of our own Italian tradition there remained, in vocal chamber music of the late nineteenth century, only one element—and in a degenerate and superficial form at that—melodic quality. The single exception that can be made to this rule may be offered in favor of a few genial followers of the German school, such as Martucci, Sgambati, and Enrico Bossi. For the rest, "facile melody," as Italian music came to be contemptuously called in French and German critical treatises, is the distinguishing, but undistinguished characteristic of this period in our musical history. In a word, the Italians of the nineteenth century descended the perilous slope of musical dilettantism. It was, however, a dilettantism often marked by real talent. In the operatic field, this dilettantism culminated in two composers of highly pleasing quality, Mascagni and Puccini. In the field of chamber music, it produced Paolo Tosti.

The War and Its Reactions

And then came the terrible late war, bringing to pass in Italy a strong revulsion against German culture. But even as in the political field this revulsion was not instantaneous and unanimous, so also events took a divided course in the musical field. Some musicians, sympathetic to the German style, although no longer seeking neutrality toward it. This group of young Italian musicians, it is necessary to point out, however, was the least numerous and the least important.

As in politics the reaction against Teutonism carried with it a sympathetic movement in the direction of France, so in music we have had imitators of the modern French school, and especially of Debussy. Indeed, at the beginning of the twentieth century this influence was already strong in Italy. In the music of Casella, Pizzetti, of Malipiero and Respighi it is more than evident in point of style, though not in the intimate essence of their musical inspiration. Even the words of many of their songs are in French.

But even as a great share of the Italian people fought the war neither out of sympathy for France nor in reaction against Germany, but simply for Italy, so in music a goodly share of our composers remained, above all, Italian. In vocal chamber music we may cite Pizzetti and his pupil Castelnovo Tedesco, as two men who have stood forth purely and profoundly Italian. They are not striving for vocal melody, but for the eloquent musicality of the voice which, even as it sings, wedges itself to the accompanying instrument to establish musical colorings of expression. Pizzetti's lyric, "I Pastori," is an extraordinarily beautiful example of this truly Italian art.

And finally we have certain composers who have absorbed various qualities from France, from Germany and from Russia, and who have fused them all with a strong and highly individual Italian spirit. The most important member of this group is Respighi. He has written some songs in imitation of the ancient Italian style which rank with the best of his production; he has written others which show the influence of Debussy and of the Russian school, for Respighi studied

under the guidance of Rimsky-Korsakoff. In all of his songs (though less in those written in the old style), it is not the voice which takes complete dominance; the instrument plays a notable and almost preponderating part; but still the voice sings, and sings in an Italian manner.

The Categories of Transition

Summing up all this evidence, it is clear that we cannot speak of the existence today of an Italian school of vocal music possessing one single and special character. Many diverse tendencies are being exhibited. But still we can group the composers of today in certain categories, the meaning and significance of which I have sought to make clear in my foregoing remarks. The categories I would formulate as follows:

Possessing markedly Italian characteristics with a tendency toward primitive classicism—Pizzetti, Castelnovo, and others.

Supercilious melodists, continuing and modernizing the manner of Tosti—Brogi, Cimara, Capitano, and others.

Following the French and Russian schools in style and technique though upon a basis truly Italian—Respighi and Casella (especially in their recent production)—Malipiero, Tommasini, Gui, and others.

Showing frankly revolutionary tendencies—Casella (in his recent work) and Pratella.

Of mixed and uncertain characteristics—Zandonai, Orefice, Renzo Bossi, Gandini, Lualdi, Alfano, Bustini, Mantica, Alaleone and Scalero.

Popular folklorists—Pieraccini, Oddone, Favaro, and others.

With so many diverse tendencies asserting themselves, it is clear that Italian vocal music today is undergoing a period of transition. It is finding its way to new things, and to a new unity. We need not fear for the ultimate result. Even now, the quantity and quality of the present Italian production will safely bear comparison with the current work of any other country in Europe. Aided by the new reliance which Italy is now placing upon her own natural and national heritage in the field of song, the young generation of Italian composers for the voice may importantly add to their birthright.

Chicago Opera Company Expecting to Continue

"Don't bother me, but attend to the guaranty," Miss Mary Garden is said to have sent word from New York to Chicago, where news correspondents announced her intention to withdraw from the directorship of the Chicago Opera Company. But before or no other announcement or no announcement, it is known that the present company goes out of existence on May 1, when a new company, organized under the auspices of an association of Chicago guarantors, of which Samuel Insull is president, comes into being. The new company, that is to say, will be established if 500 persons before May 1 shall have agreed to guarantee \$1000 a year for a term of years.

The number of guarantors who have already subscribed is understood to be 385, and nobody interested in the future of opera in Chicago seems to entertain any doubt that the remaining 115 will be found when the time comes for the reorganization. As for the \$115,000 still to be raised, that, apparently, could be got together quickly enough, if the men in charge of arrangements were willing to accept large pledges. But according to the plan under which Mr. Insull and the other members of the committee of the new association are working, the entire fund must be raised in single \$1000 subscriptions; and no swerving from the plan is looked for.

At a meeting of the committee which is announced to take place in Chicago on March 12, it is supposed that measures for completing the guaranty campaign will be taken. Meantime, the spring tour continues under the direction of Miss Garden; and most of the singers seem to be of the same mind with the director, that nobody need worry about them. For though the company, along with the Chicago Opera Association which maintains it, goes out of existence two months hence, and although all its belongings pass into new hands and all the artists connected with it must either leave or enter service on new terms, the institution is expected to go on next season about as formerly.

W. P. T.

Henri Février, a Stylist, as Witness 'Monna Vanna'

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Loveliest Spot in India

"IF YOU can be in India only so short a time as seven weeks," said an artist friend of mine—and among his pictures is a somber representation of the big sacred bull that grazes under the walls of Delhi Fort—"why not stay in Delhi all the while? You will then learn far more of India than by rushing about." I think he was right, although it was not feasible to accept the advice. For Delhi has so much. It has, first and foremost, the fort; it has the Jama Masjid, that immense mosque where on Fridays at 1 o'clock may be seen Muhammedans of every age wearing every hue; . . . it has the ancient capitals scattered about the country around it; it has signs and memories of the mutiny; it has delectable English residences; and it has the Chadni Chawk, the long main street with all its curious buildings and crowds and countless tributary alleys, every one of which is the East crystallized, every one of which has its white walls, its decorative doorways, its loiterers, its beggars, its artificers, and its defiance of the bogey, Progress.

The Palace in the Fort is now but a fraction of what it was in the days of Aurungzebe and his father, but enough remains to enable the imaginative mind to reconstruct the past. . . . One of Bernier's most vivid passages describes the Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Public Audience, the building to which, after leaving the modern military part of the Fort, one first comes, while the Moguls sat in state during a durbar, and painted and gilded elephants, richly draped, took part in the obsequies. Next comes the Hall of Private Audiences, where the Peacock Throne once stood. It has now vanished, but in its day it was one of the wonders of the world, the tails of the two guardian peacocks being composed of precious stones and the throne itself of jewelled gold. It was for this that one of Shah Jehan's poets wrote an inscription in which we find such lines as:

By the order of the Emperor the sun of Heaven was exhausted on its decoration. The world had become so short of gold on account of its use in the throne that the purse of the Earth was empty of treasure. . . . On a dark night, by a lustre of its rubies and pearls it can lend stars to a hundred skies. . . .

That was right enough, no doubt, but when our poet went on to say:

As long as a trace remains of existence and space Shah Jehan shall continue to sit on this throne.

we feel that he was unwise. Such pronouncements can be tested. . . .

I think of the garden and palace of Delhi Fort as the loveliest spot in India. Not the most beautiful, not the most impressive, but the loveliest. The Taj Mahal has a greater beauty, the ruined city of Fatehpur-Sikri has a greater dignity, but for the perfection of domestic regularity in design and material and workmanship this marks home and mosque and accompany-

fog bow spanned the silver mist of morning, or the earth and sea lay shimmering in the golden haze of noon; in storm or calm, by day or night, the manifold aspects of nature held me and swayed all my thoughts until it was impossible to be silent any longer, and I was fain to mingle my voice with her myriad voices, only aspiring to be in accord with the infinite harmony, however feeble and broken the notes might be.—Celia Thaxter.

## Chelsea in Letters and Art

The name of Chelsea sounds a signal for the unrolling of a panorama. And how far back it begins! Indeed, one does not know how to fix its exact moment in the history of England; but here is a charter of Edward the Confessor, where "Ceal-cytle" is mentioned, and here is a page

of Forfarshire. Apart from the prestige of its immense age, Glamis is one of the most beautiful buildings of the Three Kingdoms. The exquisitely weathered tints of grey-pink and orange that its ancient red sandstone walls have taken on with the centuries, its many gables and towers rising in summer-time out of sea of greenery, the richness of its architectural details, make Glamis a thing apart. There is nothing else quite like it. No more charming family

## A Larger Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CERTAIN result which religion should bring to humanity is a larger sense of freedom and the ability to throw off in some degree the bonds and fetters with which it generally believes itself to be bound. All the progress mankind has made from its lowest beginnings has been along the line of overcoming the false sense of limitation, the earth-bound conditions, which characterize primitive man. Slowly, but steadily, mortal man has emerged from the darkness of ignorance into the light of understanding; and his freedom has been gained in exact proportion to his progress. Spiritward, that is, out of the bondage of material sense. Isaiah saw the true fasting in the loosing of the bands of wickedness, the undoing of heavy burdens, the freeing of the oppressed, and the breaking of every yoke which humanity had fastened upon itself.

When Christ Jesus told his disciples that the result of continuing in his word would be to know the truth which should set them free, he stated with accustomed simplicity and directness the crux of the problem with which every person is faced. How to gain that understanding of Truth and the demonstration of its liberating power is the problem, undertaken and solved by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, which she gave to the world in the Christian Science textbook. On page 227 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "The law of the divine Mind must end human bondage, or mortals will continue unaware of man's inalienable rights and in subjection to hopeless slavery, because some public teachers permit an ignorance of divine power—an ignorance that is the foundation of continued bondage and of human suffering."

When one learns that, invariably, freedom is in the last analysis a mental state, he has begun at the beginning; and from that starting point he may reach the goal of his deep desire through right thinking. It should be noted that Jesus' promise cited above was wholly contingent upon a purely mental situation—the continuance in his word, that is, the acceptance of his teachings and the subsequent honest effort to make them the rule and guide of life. The result of this process could have been nothing less than the gaining of a larger sense of man's true dominion as a child of God, the understanding which is the antecedent of that very freedom which characterizes the real man.

Mankind's constant effort for larger expression, its ceaseless struggle to extend the range of the human senses, are but efforts, unconscious though it be, to gain more and more of that dominion which characterizes man as the image of God. Human invention has gone a long way in this direction, enlarging the sphere of mortal man until one

can almost say that time and space have been annihilated. All this display of intelligence claims to be a nearer and nearer approximation of the divine Mind, which operates without material instrumentality; but only as man's true nature is understood, and he is seen in his direct relation to God and the spiritual creation, will the limitations of a so-called material universe be overcome. Christian Scientists have found in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy the exact solution to the problem; and they are gaining the true sense of freedom in proportion to their understanding, appreciation, and application of her teachings.

When the individual realizes that his only limitation is that which he has set for himself, and that he may immediately start upon a course which will make him free, he is impelled to that earnest effort which always gains the sure rewards of honesty of purpose, humility, and obedience. He learns that God, the infinite and ever present, has set no metes and bounds to His image and likeness; but has created a free man, who never was and never can be circumscribed within the narrow limits of human sense. Humanity's bondage is not of God, but rather of mortal's own forging; for the spiritual man, in whom inheres no quality of materiality, is not beset or limited by matter and its false laws.

The realization of this may come as a sudden revelation, but its demonstration in changed conditions will be gradual. Step by step, "precept upon precept; line upon line, . . . here a little, and there a little," is Truth's method of leavening human thought; but the reward, in terms of liberty, does not await the completion of demonstration.

The application of even the simplest fact of Truth destroys some erroneous phase of human thought, and liberation has begun. Each succeeding step in the application of spiritual law is likewise rewarded; and the individual finds himself gaining a sense of dominion and freedom, delightful as useful, expressed in better health, higher ideals, generosity to one's fellows, and a greater sense of peace. It is of this state that Mrs. Eddy, with unparalleled cogency, writes on page 228 of the Christian Science textbook: "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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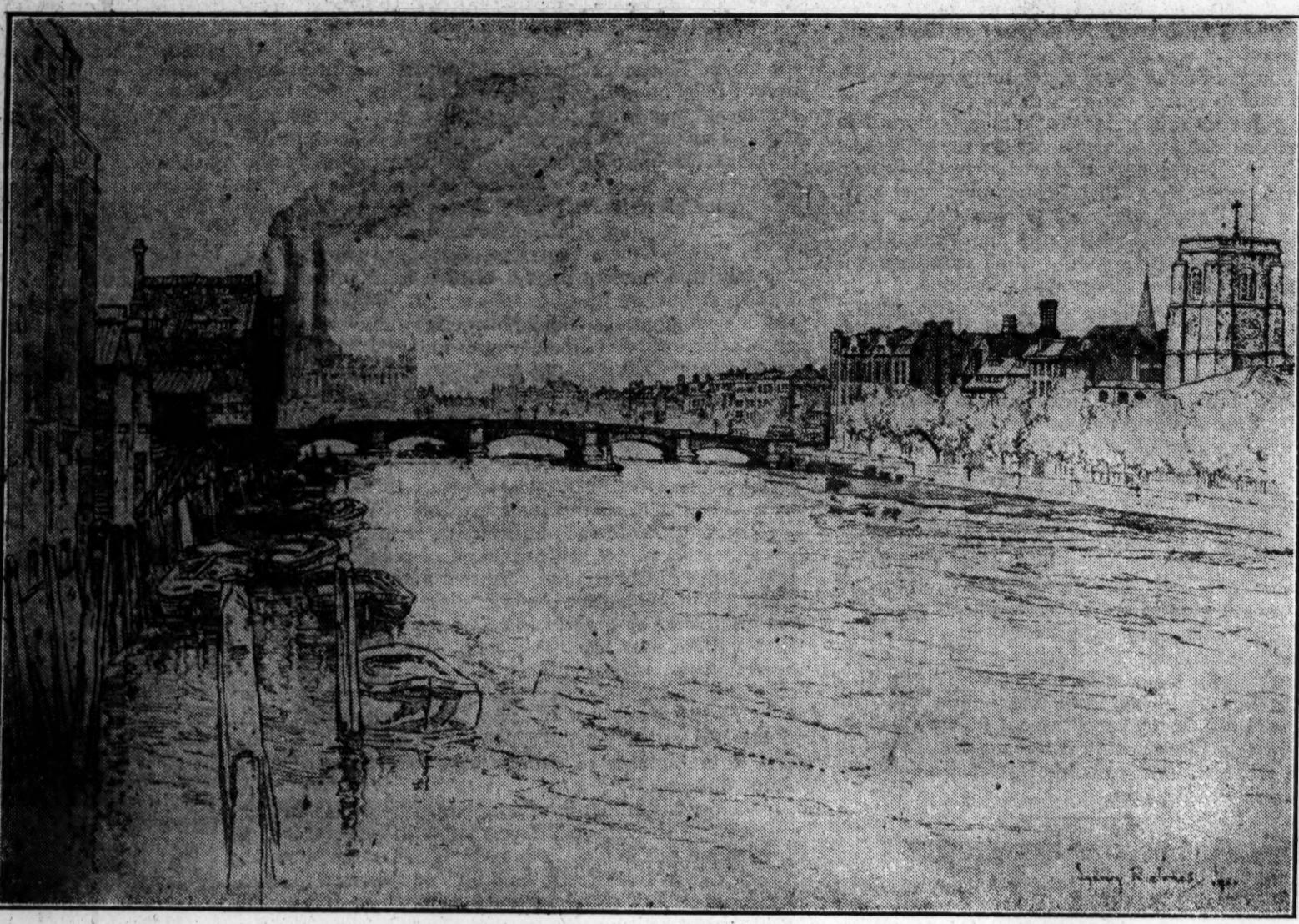
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"Chelsea Reach," an etching by Sidney R. Jones

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ings of gold and the most delicately pierced marble gratings) through which a stream of water used to run and it ran again at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, when the Royal Baths were again made to "function" that must be one of the most magical works of man. Every inch is charming and distinguished.—E. V. Lucas, in "Roving East and Roving West."

## The Perk Tradition in Dutch Poetry

The Dutch poets of the eighties grouped themselves around the name and the memory of Jacques Perk, the young poet who died in 1881 in his twenty-first year, leaving behind him a number of poems of remarkable inspiration, and what was perhaps still more important, a tradition and an example which was to become the watchword for young Dutch poets of the next fifteen or twenty years.

Worship of beauty, admiration for Keats, whose "Hyperion" he had read in the translation of Van Lennep, and through Keats, for Homer and the Greek classics, predilection for Dante and Petrarch and the sonnet-form, and a little later love for Shelley, whose "Clouds" he followed in his own poem "Iris"—these were the distinctive marks of Perk's poetry and can be said to be also the chief characteristics of most of the poets who immediately succeeded him. Parenthetically it may be remarked that the example of Zola and the French naturalists, which had such a vitalizing influence on Dutch fiction-writers of the same period, abided all on the work of Lodewijk van Deyssel, Frans Netheler, and the Fleming Cyril Bussye, passed unnoticed by the poets, although on some of them, such as the younger Couperus, other French models, Théophile Gautier, Mallarmé—and Maeterlinck, produced an evident effect.

What we have named the Perk tradition was defended by a number of poets and critics soon after his death, above all by William Kloos in the introduction he wrote to the volume of Perk's "Gedichten" which was published in 1882. The first writer, however, to translate his enthusiasm and admiration into practical work was Admarius Emanus, whose long poem "Lilith" is made by Vedwey the starting-point for his history. In 1885 a center for the movement represented by Kloos and Emanus was provided by the foundation of De Nieuwe Gids, in rivalry with the older and more academic organ which Potgieter had established, the Gids. Henceforward the new school of Dutch poetry had a corporate existence. Kloos contributed powerfully to it, not only with his sonnets, his fragment, recalling Keats, "Okeanos." Other writers who were in the same movement were Louis Couperus, the world-famous as a novelist; Frederik Van Eeden, whose well-known story "Kleene Johannes" first appeared in the Nieuwe Gids; Jacques Van Looy and Jan Veth, both like Van Eeden, better known as prose-writers; the Amsterdam woman-poet Hélène Swarth, who first began to write in French, but later honored the memory of Perk in poems in her own language, and is writing still today; J. Winkler Prins; Verwey himself, whose poems "Persephone" and "Demeter"—how expressive the mere titles are!—appeared respectively in 1882 and 1885. Later comers were H. J. Boeken and Herman Gorter, whose "Meli" (May), a long poem with its subject taken from the Northern myth of Balder, is probably the finest nature-poem in Dutch literature, and certainly the most enthusiastically welcomed poetical work of the 'Eighties in Holland.—The London Times Literary Supplement.

\* Ever I longed to speak . . . the wind, the cloud, the bird's flight, the sea's murmur. A vain longing! I might as well have sighed for the mighty pencil of Michael Angelo to wield in my impotent child's hand. Better to "hush and bless one's self with silence"; but ever the wish grew. Facing the July sunset, deep and golden through and through, or watching the summer northern lights, batons of brilliant stormers, advancing and retreating, shooting upward to the zenith, and glowing like fiery veils before the stars; or when the

novelist can hope to reach many people who does not include and dwell upon the familiar affairs of men, the common drudgeries as well as the high emotions.—Francis Hackett.

can possibly be imagined than that of . . . Lord Strathmore, forty years ago. The seven sons and three daughters of the family were all born musicians. I have never heard such perfect and finished part-singing as that of the Lyons family, and they were always singing: . . . in the middle of dinner, even, this irrepressible family could not help bursting into harmony, and such exquisite harmony, too! Until their sisters grew up, the younger boys sang the treble and alto parts, but finally they were able to manage a male-voice quartet, a trio of ladies' voices, and a combined family octette.

The history of Chelsea, from its beginnings, has been starred with eminent names, in literature and patriotism, and the pursuit of pleasure, and art, and tragedy. As we gaze, Sir Thomas More's mansion rises, "commanding a most pleasant prospect of the Thames and the fields beyond," which reminds us that his earlier residence, Crosby House, was brought from Bishopsgate in 1910, and reerected in the old mansion gardens. Henry VIII's palatial manor house is built, to have a succession of noble inhabitants, some of them noble in nature and deed. Then Charles II sweeps by with his gay court, and the imitable Pepys hastens "to Chelesey to make merry." It becomes the scene of botanical exploits, and the astheticism of the tulip Bussye, passed unnoticed by the poets, although on some of them, such as the younger Couperus, other French models, Théophile Gautier, Mallarmé—and Maeterlinck, produced an evident effect.

What the device was I do not remember, but probably a military emblem, or a star surmounted with some patriotic legend. But it was in the little gas flames which leaped out from all the close-set holes that lay the wonder. For, as the wind caught and fanned them, they swayed and bent, shrank and expanded, and varied in color like crocuses beneath the breeze. Now they paled to mauve and lilac; now deepened to violet with rims of gold; now flamed into orange or pure clear yellow; and never for an instant were they still, never did they cease to throb with that radiant life, to glitter and quiver, to fade for a moment and then spring forth brighter and lovelier than before.

And all this loveliness was offered in a silent, almost deserted street, where the few passersby hurried on with hardly a glance, and even that glance manifesting either indifference, or a kind of disdain for an illumination of so old-fashioned a style after the blazing electricity of the central portions of the city. But for two who stood long, watching the gentle radiant breathing of that patch of gold and purple crocuses, all the rest of the gay illuminations faded into insignificance, and these alone remained, and remain a lovely and unforgettably memory—an exclusive memory, most likely, for though there for all to see, free offering of beauty, perhaps only two in the whole great city noted or yet remembered how the flame crocuses blossomed and swayed in the wind, gold and purple, in the dark and lonely street.

## Part Songs at Glamis Castle

Whenever I returned home on leave, whether from Berlin, Petrograd, Lisbon or Buenos Ayres I invariably spent a portion of my leave at Glamis Castle. This venerable pile, "whose birth tradition notes not," though the lower portions were undoubtedly standing in 1016, rears its forest of conical turrets in the broad valley lying between the Grampians and the Sidlaws, in the fertile plains

Now, there is nothing in the world quite so foolish as social regrets. Every generation makes the social customs which suit it. . . . The new ways should be the only ways—in practice. All the same, it is permissible to look back with tenderness, and amusement even, upon worse times. The real drawing-room was a very nice place, and in it we shall always see the typical Victorian lady—"Portrait of a lady seated in a chintz-covered chair" it will be called in memory's catalogue—and we shall be able to date the recollection exactly by the color and the pattern of the chintz. We shall see dull-colored flowers and bright-colored flowers, white grounds, black grounds, and that horrid buff color once called "a full cream," but really more the shade of a milk-pudding skin. There she sat surrounded, so to speak, by the proofs of her happiness. The water colors and the china and the very good furniture all spoke to her of prosperity; the portraits, by someone more or less known, of the children when they were little and of herself when she was young, all smiled at her from the walls. There were always flowers in the drawing-room and never any untidy work and never any smell of smoke.—The Spectator.

## Arrangement

Contrast is a good thing, but we must observe the laws of harmonious contrast, and unless we have space enough to secure these, it is better to be content with unity and simplicity, which are always to be had.

—Leigh Hunt.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### The Position of Lloyd George

WHILE official denial is made of the story generally printed yesterday in the press of the United States, that Lloyd George had fixed March 8 as the date upon which the recalcitrant members of the so-called "die-hard" faction must declare their acquiescence in his leadership, or he would resign, the situation nevertheless must be regarded as serious by those who feel that the continuance in office of the British Premier is essential to the reconstruction of Europe.

Lloyd George is the last of the great national leaders who directed the energies of their respective nations during the war and brought that conflict to a victorious conclusion for the Allies. He has seen, one after the other, Venizelos, Nitti, Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson retire to private life. Holding office by a tie seemingly more tenuous and precarious than that of any of his associates in the great conflict, he has nevertheless managed to maintain himself in power. He has been compelled to maintain cooperation between three British political parties which are normally at each other's throats. Yet through a period full of the most difficult political problems, both domestic and international, he has maintained the coalition in power, and emerged from every division in the House of Commons with a substantial majority at his back.

To observers from without the British dominions, the continued ascendancy of Lloyd George appears to be a most extraordinary political achievement. For the casual stranger in London, or in most of the provincial sections of the United Kingdom, seldom hears much of compliment for the veteran Premier. Club and smoking-room comment is nearly always unfavorable, sometimes bitterly abusive. He is described as shifty, conscienceless, intriguing, everything that the captious critic is apt to say in condemnation of a politician who holds power. And it would seem that to some extent the casual talk of public places is reflected in the political ideas and purposes of the British people, for practically every by-election in the last eight months has resulted in the defeat of the coalition candidate. If these scattered tests of the political temper of the British people may be taken as indicative of political sentiment as a whole, it would probably be unsafe for the coalition leader to risk an appeal to the entire electorate.

Nevertheless the world as a whole would look upon the retirement of Lloyd George at this moment as a calamity. His progress in the last few months from a position of narrow nationality to one of broad international influence has been one of the striking phenomena of political conditions in the world today. He stands in effect as the present leader of the effort to ameliorate as far as may be the bitterness of the recent war, and to advance the economic reconstruction of Europe by the readmission to international councils of the states defeated and crushed in that conflict. Though not himself a delegate to the Washington Conference, there is no question but that he has been in the fullest sympathy with the purposes enunciated there by Secretary Hughes. A bit of evidence corroborative of this statement is to be found in the fact that French militaristic opinion is openly exultant at the prospect of his retirement, and certain sections of the French press which have been opposing the effort to reduce armaments say frankly that the retirement of the British Premier will make matters simpler for those who advocate the continuance of the armed camp policy in Europe.

It is notable, too, that under the premiership of Lloyd George the recent proposition to grant a wider measure of autonomy to Egypt followed swiftly upon the endeavor to make of Ireland a free and self-governing dominion. It is apparent, too, that in his mind exists the determination to extend to India as rapidly as may be all the rights and liberties of an autonomous dominion. In brief, the outlook of Lloyd George was distinctly international, his vision that of a British Empire built up of autonomous states, and a world in which peace should be maintained, not by the constant threat of overpowering armaments, but by the intelligent method of peaceful conferences for the determination of conflicting interests between sovereign nations.

It is not to be thought, or said, that Lloyd George is the only great statesman available for the conduct of the affairs of the British Government. Mr. Balfour, alone, made so strong an impression upon American public opinion and upon the opinion of the world at large at the Washington Conference that his advancement to power would not come as a shock. Doubtless there are other British statesmen to whom the reins of office could be committed with confidence. But at the moment Lloyd George is the outstanding figure in world affairs. His fall today would be as the crashing of a mighty oak in the forest, carrying down many lesser fellows in general ruin.

### First Test of the Treaties

IT APPEARS to be a reasonable claim that unless the so-called irreconcilable leaders in the United States Senate are able to enlist the support of more Democratic senators than voted against the ratification of the Yap treaty, the course of the principal treaty, the four-power pact, will not be very difficult. It is true, no doubt, that among both Republicans and Democrats, outside the ranks of the irreconcilables, there was less opposition to the Yap treaty than exists against the main agreement handed down from the Conference on Limitation of Armament. But there are indications that the Borah-Johnson forces are meeting with only indifferent success in their efforts to crystallize against the present treaties the partisan and popular opposition which led to the refusal to ratify the League of Nations Covenant to the Treaty of Peace.

Conditions in the United States Senate are quite different today from what they were when President

Wilson recommended the ratification by that body of the Versailles Treaty. That document had been formulated without the advice of the Senate and without the approval of its terms by the leader or representative of either political party in the Senate. Then, as now, it was quite generally regarded as a serious tactical blunder on the part of Mr. Wilson that he did not seek the advice, in the early stages of the peace deliberations, of some of the leaders of his own party in the Senate and of those of the opposition whose support was essential to the success of the great undertaking upon which he had decided to enter. Now, with the ratification of the pending treaties sought by the Administration, it is pointed out that those documents are sponsored by the leaders of both the major political parties in the Senate, Mr. Lodge representing the Republicans, and Mr. Underwood the Democrats, each having had a large part in the formulation of the treaties and being able to defend them against whatever opposition may be manifested by irreconcilable or dissenting groups.

But Senator Underwood's work may not be as easy in attempting to hold the Democrats in line on the main treaty as it was in holding them, or part of them, together in support of the Yap convention. There is a formidable Wilson bloc still in existence in the Senate, and the members of this somewhat intangible organization voted solidly against the ratification of the Yap treaty in what was really the first test of strength by the forces favoring unqualified approval of the work of the Arms Conference. And so it may be that there will follow, in the progress of the debate on the treaties, some astute political maneuvering by the opposing forces in the upper house of Congress. Partisan advantages are to be sought on the eve of the congressional elections. Political debts, in the form of partisan grudges, are to be settled in the forensic battles for which preparation is undoubtedly being made. But it is reassuring that the agreements which are awaiting the final approval of the Senate can be defended, and that they will be defended, by two of the political leaders who helped to shape them and who can speak intelligently and without partisan bias in their behalf.

### Canada Seeking Reciprocity

THERE could have been no more logical result of the recent general elections in Canada than what promises now to be a revival, inaugurated by the Canadian Government rather than by the Government of the United States, of the effort to establish reciprocal trade relations between the two nations. Reciprocity was the issue in the Canadian elections in 1911, the paramount plank in the platform of the Liberal Party, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and indorsed by the farmers of western Canada. The issue was presented to the Liberals by the Taft Administration, and was regarded as a sure portent of victory. But the farmer movement was not as strong in Canada in 1911 as it is today, for the reason that the farmers in the eastern provinces were still dominated by the belief that their prosperity was dependent upon a protective tariff. They were confirmed in this belief by the attitude of the bankers, railway magnates, manufacturers, merger promoters and capitalists in general, who stood together almost as a unit and financed one political party to victory and wrecked the other.

The real growth and development of the farmers' movement in Canada is traceable to the defeat of the reciprocity program in the 1911 elections. Dissensions in the ranks of the Liberals, led by the exponents of self-interest, estranged the western farmers and fostered the building up of a definite class-conscious unit, a thing not always to be desired in any country, but in the case of the Canadian farmers it may be contended that this manifestation was first apparent outside the ranks of the farmers.

Now, from Washington, comes the report that the Minister of Finance in the Canadian Cabinet has reached the American capital on a mission which has as its objective the establishment, apparently on the basis of the 1911 negotiations, of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. It is not by any means certain, of course, that Mr. Fielding, the emissary, represents a government or a people thoroughly committed to the theory of reciprocity, but it is quite certain that the people of Canada, despite their professed determination to favor an exchange which would open their ports more and more to commodities of British origin, are none the less apprehensive of the effects of the present American tariff policies as outlined in the Emergency Tariff Law and in the proposed Fordney schedules.

The economic status of Canada today is not the same as it was when the McKinley and Dingley tariff laws were enacted, and for that reason there is much more concern over the operation of the Fordney schedules than over the effects of the former tariffs. Until recent years the foreign trade of Canada was not developed to the volume it has attained today. In 1911, even, the country's chief concern was internal development and the attraction of British capital. But now Canada has become a great exporter and a great importer. She stands second to Great Britain in the volume of her trade with the United States, the total of her imports and exports for the year 1920 being over two billions of dollars.

It is evident that the provisions of the United States Emergency Tariff Law, possibly drafted to apply particularly to European trade, have seriously affected Canadian interchange. These effects have been felt by agricultural interests particularly, and it is quite apparent that the influence of the farmers in Canada may be definitely behind a movement to propose a friendly reciprocal trade agreement. It will be interesting to see what reception such a plan is accorded by the powerful agricultural bloc in the United States Congress. Are the former foes of a once hated protective tariff policy to defend or challenge the application of it when self-interest might dictate an excuse for seeking to profit by the very methods which they have declared to be devised to aid the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer and the consumer?

### The Need for Tolerance

THE report that a bill has been introduced in one of the state legislatures declaring it a misdemeanor to publicly misstate and falsify religious teachings, or to malign and misrepresent the founder or leader of a religious denomination or sect, raises certain important and interesting questions. In the existing situation which called forth this bill are conditions which are illogical and intolerable to a free people. While the Constitution of the United States does not in its body deal with the question of religion, in the First Amendment appears a direct statement precluding the possibility of interference, through an act of Congress, with the free exercise of religious freedom; furthermore, the constitutions of the several states make very definite declarations, all to the same general purport, providing for freedom of conscience and religious worship for all men for all time.

In view of these provisions, it is something of an anomaly that intolerance and bigotry have found their way so frequently into the policies and activities of the various religious denominations. Not only have these unchristian qualities found expression in frequent misrepresentation of teachings held sacred by many law-abiding and respectable citizens, but the intolerance has gone so far that teachers and founders of religious movements, whose only possible guilt is in holding and exemplifying views contrary to those held by the self-appointed accusers, have been attacked, misrepresented, even vilified. The extent of this manifestation of prejudice and bigotry, and the degree of its bitterness in certain cases, are almost incredible, when it is considered that it is done in the name of Christianity. Furthermore, it appears that this form of intolerance has been slightly if in any degree checked either by the provisions of the federal Constitution or the declarations in the fundamental laws of the several states. Apparently with these critics good citizenship does not necessarily include obedience to the basic laws of the states and nation. Perhaps this has been due to the rather general character of these provisions, and to the absence of definite legislative enactments to enforce them.

Report has it that in other states similar bills will be offered. Not a few will see in this movement a step toward larger freedom in its better sense, rather than an effort to curb free speech, as it has been characterized in certain quarters. Freedom to worship God, if it means anything at all, must mean that the individual has the right to choose and hold his own views regarding God and man's relation to Him, which constitutes the substance of religious worship, and at the same time to be respected in the exercise of that right, always providing, however, that the free enjoyment of religion and worship should in no wise contravene the general welfare. Yet this inalienable right of citizenship apparently has been no deterrent to those who would destroy one's faith in God, unless his beliefs happen to conform to their own peculiar views. This is the very essence of that bigotry which invariably makes for dissension and strife.

What the world has a right to expect of the Christian denominations is unity and peace, not hatred and discord, even though their theological beliefs be at variance. President Harding has set a fine example to all the world in his paper in Marion, O., which has declared as its policy the commendable purpose to treat all religions reverently. Obviously this wise man has believed he could, without detriment to himself or injury to his fellow men, follow the excellent admonition of his namesake, Gamaliel, as expressed in the Book of Acts, in the case of those holding religious views not in agreement with his own: "And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of merit, it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." Many earnest Christians believe that nothing will be lost by the exercise of just this degree of tolerance.

IT is refreshing to see a professor of psychology courageous enough to go on record as doubting the complete reliability of the so-called "intelligence tests," which, in some quarters, especially during the war, were exalted so far beyond their possible value. But it is not so very surprising, after all, to anyone who has seen these tests in their proper perspective. It was, however, a truly sweeping arraignment of them that Dr. Elinor McC. Gamble of Wellesley College made before the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women in Radcliffe College, when she said it had been found that 30 per cent of the girls who receive a mark above the average in such tests at Wellesley fall below the average on mid-year examinations, and that, on the other hand, 30 per cent of those whose marks are below the average in the "intelligence tests" receive marks above the average on the mid-year grade. Perhaps it is a more sweeping arraignment than the professor realized, for it practically amounts to a statement confessing their entire unreliability and uselessness. It is, however, just one more example of a material mode or method being advertised as all-embracing in its line of procedure and then being proved, on accurate study, to be, to all intents and purposes, absolutely valueless.

### Public Music Standards

MISS MARY GARDEN is reported to have expressed a desire to resign her office as director of the Chicago Opera Company, provided somebody can be found to take her place. And the impression is conveyed in the announcement telling about the matter that expenses have run higher under her administration than the guarantors like. Assurance is given, however, that even if she does hand over the management to another person, she will continue to serve as one of the performers.

No doubt Miss Garden would surrender her post at the head of the institution quickly if she had distinct notice from any quarter that she was an unpopular official. Without question she would withdraw at once and become merely leading soprano again if she got plain warning, either from regular subscribers or from general ticket purchasers in Chicago and in cities of the tour, that she had served long enough. But applause for this

latest tune of hers proves to be exceedingly small. Approval of the idea that she be replaced in the directorship manifests itself but slightly. So that, although she may have helped run up a considerable deficit, it is altogether the kind that appears in figures on the pages of a ledger, and not at all the kind that engrosses itself in ill-will upon the hearts of men and women.

The affairs of the Chicago Opera Association, then, have obviously been handled, during the season and a half of her command, to the satisfaction of the public. The general standards of singing and acting have been high; higher, indeed, than they ever were before. The conducting has been immeasurably better than it was in former times, owing, clearly enough, to the organizing ability of Miss Garden's chief musical director, Giorgio Polacco. There has been, to be sure, less glamour about the playbills than there used to be, because of a reduction in the size of the membership of the company and because of the defection of renowned stars of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York. Nevertheless, either for the reason that the new standards have been costly, or for the reason that receipts have been comparatively slim, a certain half-articulate opposition to the Garden regime seems to exist among those who carry the financial responsibilities—perhaps chiefly in the committee of Chicago citizens that is engaged in raising a guaranty fund for next year.

It is possible that somebody should be put in to run the enterprise who possesses signal knack as a money-maker. It is possible, again, that somebody ought to have charge who would insist on continuing the annual visits to New York, and who would refuse to be driven from the principal theatrical city of the United States just because his presence did not please the manager of the established resident opera company. It is possible, lastly, that somebody ought to take hold who could revive interest in opera in Boston and who could cultivate other neglected fields. But the Chicago Opera directorship has not yet fallen vacant. A man who has distinguished himself in managing opera in America, upon being asked who he thought should direct the Chicago company next season, replied: "Miss Garden. She is on the stage all the time, watching her artists; and that is why they do so well."

### Editorial Notes

Not only writers of "wind-jammer" fiction, but lovers of the sea generally, will hail with delight the news that German shipyards are diligently building sailing ships in the conviction that this form of ocean carriage is still economically profitable. Kipling may be right in the theory that romance travels with the man at the throttle as often as with the one on the swaying yard-arm, but it will be a long time before the tramp steamer can give the thrill that comes with the vision of a full-rigged ship under sail. Even the best literature of the steamship is written by graduates of the sailing craft like Conrad, and William McFee.

A DIFFERENCE of opinion has arisen in Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, as to the disposal of two valuable silver maces which were formerly the property of the corporation. When Campden was the center of the wool industry it was a very important place, and on three separate occasions it was incorporated, but about 40 years ago it lost the privileges that incorporation implies. Though civic authority has disappeared, the shadow remains in the shape of the two maces, which one section of the inhabitants want to see in the Town Hall and the other in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The maces are worth £1000, so that safety, it may well be considered, dictates the museum as their proper abode. The tug-of-war is between prudence and that very pronounced individuality of a town with traditions and a history. Besides, who knows, Chipping Campden may receive a fourth charter of incorporation, and then its maces should certainly be handy and in the possession of the town.

GEORGE WYBO, a young French architect, has delivered himself of a pean of praise for American skyscrapers in the columns of *L'Intransigeant*. The newer office buildings, he declares, are "impeccable in execution." Those people who have been sighing for the vine-covered ruins of Europe might well read the words of this young Frenchman. It might help them to realize that architectural beauty is possible in the most modern of undertakings and that such edifices as the Woolworth Building, for instance, hold their own with most of the dilapidated chateaux of France.

THE gift of 2,000,000 marks to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin from Dr. Sawayanagi, former Japanese Minister of Education, certainly will not be popular in France. The idea of giving anything to Germany is anathema there. But at the same time there appears to be sound logic in giving aid to the almost bankrupt institutions of education in Germany, for it will take great intelligence to lift the former empire out of the morass into which it has fallen. Education should be international and improving the wisdom of enemies often makes them friends.

AT THE Cento Celle aerodrome, near Rome, was recently completed what is stated to be the smallest dirigible airship in the world. Its first flight was entirely successful, and this little "flivver of the air" appears to have an auspicious future as a commercial project. When it is explained that this "baby" is 115 ft. long, 27 ft. broad, and has a capacity of 53,000 cubic feet, it will be seen that the word "little" is used in a relative sense only. A dirigible is "little" in the sense that a baby behemoth is.

THE little hamlet of Roachton, O., found itself situated too near a hazardous railroad crossing. Therefore, a few days ago, the entire population packed up their kettles, clothes, and what-nots and moved three miles south of the town's original site. It is to be wondered whether it was the railroad crossing alone or the fact that the owner of the only general store was the first to move that caused the exodus. Certainly the man who, when he moves, causes a whole hamlet to move after him should not be without a certain pride.